The Fresno Weekly Republican.

VOL. XVII. FRESNO, FRESNO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1893. NO. 15

CLEVELAND'S CANCER

A Monster Taken From His Jaw

WITH NO VERY ILL EFFECTS

Hope Expressed That All the Disease Has Been Removed.

PHILADELPHIA, August 29.—The Press publishes a four-column article reiterating the statement that President Cleveland had submitted to an operation on the yacht Oneida for the removal of a cancer, and requiring the cutting away of a considerable part of the upper jaw bone. So far there has been no serious effects, the Press says, but Cleveland is still very sick and his physicians fear the mortal disease is still lurking in his system.

A few days ago Colonel Lamont said in New York: "The President is a sick man, but how sick we cannot tell."

The Press says this operation took place at the time of the President's previous visit to Buzzard's Bay. The wound seems to heal easily and naturally, and the physicians hope that all virus has been removed and full recovery result. He is said to be improving daily.

BIG STORMS

Destroy Much Property in the East.

BALTIMORE, August 29.—Not since the great flood of 1868 has such a storm been experienced in Baltimore as that of last night. The wind blew a furious gale all the afternoon and in the evening rain began falling in torrents and did not cease until morning.

Roofs and chimneys were torn, telegraph and telephone wires wrecked and electric lights went out leaving a greater part of the city in darkness.

On the bay mountainous seas piled and rolled high in the basin, spreading over walls and flooding streets and adjacent buildings.

This morning the streets resembled lagoons instead of business thoroughfares; wharves are completely submerged and some portions destroyed.

Several schooners are high and dry on the streets.

Around New York.

NEW YORK, August 29.—Many houses in this city were unroofed or demolished and wires of all descriptions broken.

Long Island and Jersey shore resorts suffered more than from the storm of last week. Several wrecks on the water are reported and when the storm abates others are expected to be heard from.

At Philadelphia two electrocutions occurred this morning as a result of the storm.

Heavy damage to property was done at New Haven, Ct., by the storm.

The oyster beds are thought to be almost entirely ruined. Telegraph and telephone communication has been wanting all day.

The fruit orchards in Connecticut suffered much. Some are ruined.

It is impossible to accurately estimate the damage at present, though it will amount to over $1,000,000 in New Haven county.

It Was a Terror.

AUGUSTA, August 29.—Houses were blown down and carried in every direction by the tidal wave that deluged the town and country around Beaufort and Port Royal, and buried everything under from ten to twelve feet of water.

Only meager reports come in from other points near Beaufort, and it is feared that many negroes have been killed.

Torn to Pieces.

SAVANNAH, Ga, August 29.—It is feared that nearly 100 lives have been lost by the hurricane and flood, and scarcely a house in the city escaped damage. The streets are almost impassable from the tangle of fallen trees, twisted wires, house roofs and wreckage. The quarantine station was completely destroyed. Loss estimated at $1,000,000.

Choice Horse Flesh.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—Three horses from the Palo Alto stock farm were sent east in a special car tonight. Aside from their being some of the best bred trotters belonging to the Stanford estate, especial interest is excited from their departure because of the fact that they are going to Russia. At Chicago they will be transferred to a representative of the keeper of the Czar's stud, who will in exchange bestow on Palo Alto four trotters of the famous Orloff breed of Russia. Humphrey Sullivan has charge of the trotters that went away, and will bring the Russian horses here from Chicago.

Slashed Again.

OMAHA, August 29.—The expected cut in salaries of employes of the Union Pacific is now a reality, as an order was made public today and takes effect September 1st, and every officer and employe of the road receiving $70 or more per month is affected. The schedule for reductions as quoted in the order were issued today as follows: Salaries ranging from $60 to $100 inclusive, 10 per cent; over $100 to $200, 12½ per cent; over $200 to $500, 15 per cent; over $500, 20 per cent.

Cowardly Bealle.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—J. O'Hara Cosgrave, editor of the Wave, and Truxon Bealle, ex-United States minister to Greece, Servia and Roumania, who engaged in a street fight yesterday, were today fined $10 each for disturbing the peace. Cosgrave says that Bealle struck him while the spectators were holding Cosgrave's arms.

Was a Dead Heat.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, August 31.—The match race for $10,000 a side over the Futurity course between Domino and Dobbins resulted in a dead heat. The race will not be run off.

53D CONGRESS.

HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—The senate committee on finance reported back the Wilson repeal bill, with a recommendation that the Voorhees bill be substituted.

Catchings called up the report of the committee on rules and a debate followed. An animated discussion over it was had between Speaker Crisp and ex-Speaker Reed, the latter criticising the report.

For the first time this session the speaker took the floor, having called Richardson of Tennessee to the chair, and replied to the criticisms of the gentleman from Maine. At times the debate was somewhat personal and each speaker received the plaudits of his party friends.

The debate was continued for some time by numerous members. When the subject was dropped Springer introduced a bill to provide for the coinage of silver in the treasury which was referred and the house adjourned.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—Leave was granted the banking and currency and coinage committee to report at any time, and after discussing a clause in the rules, adjourned.

THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—The senate took up the house bill repealing the Sherman act, and Wolcott of Colorado spoke against it.

At the close of Wolcott's speech Hill gave notice that he would speak on the repeal bill Wednesday, then Coffrey of Louisiana spoke in favor of an unconditional repeal.

The senate adjourned as an evidence of respect to the memory of Representative Mutchler of Pennsylvania.

A Narrow Escape.

SONORA, August 31.—Today at 12.30 one of the largest forest fires that has visited this section was started about two miles north of this city. The inhabitants here seeing large volumes of smoke rolling up began to fully realize its dangerous proximity and turned out en masse in an endeavor to stay its progress, knowing well that if it approached much nearer this city it would undoubtedly be destroyed, and a large number of vehicles were in a few moments loaded with men intent on staying its progress. Formidable as it appeared it did not burn any houses of importance, but consumed much wood and fencing, and after about two hours of almost superhuman efforts the fire seems now to be under control, the wind having subsided.

Rescued From the Sea.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The bark Tillida arrived here from Fernandina, Fla., with the captain and crew of seven men on board belonging to the schooner Annie S. Conant, wrecked and abandoned at sea in the recent gale. The crew were afloat for three days on the deck house without food or drink. The Tillida took the men off in a dory, making two trips. The men shouted for water when saved, and each one on reaching the Tillida deck sank down helpless from exhaustion.

More Money.

WASHINGTON, August 29.—Secretary Carlisle has ordered the United States mints of Philadelphia and San Francisco fully manned and the full capacity of both mints to be utilized in the coinage of gold bullion. The treasury department possesses from $85,000,000 to $90,000,000 in gold bullion which is a part of the gold reserve of $100,000,000. The gold bars cannot be used as currency so it has been decided in the present need to coin the bullion on hand.

MURDER IN TULARE.

BROTHERS-IN-LAW SETTLE A FAMILY TROUBLE.

S. M. Wilson of Fresno Flats Kills R. G. Rogers last Sunday.

A press dispatch from Tulare, dated last Sunday, states that R. G. Rodgers, a prominent farmer living ten miles southeast of that city was shot and killed that morning by S. M. Wilson of Fresno Flats. Wilson and Rodgers were married to sisters and the former's wife is suing for a divorce.

Wilson claims Rodgers was the cause of the separation. Yesterday Wilson walked to Raymond, where he took a train for Tulare, arriving last night. This morning he walked to Rodgers' farm and was not cordially received.

Words ensued and Rodgers ordered Wilson off the place. The latter would not go. He said he wanted to talk over the matter. Rodgers finally took him by the collar and pushed him to the porch, and when Wilson still refused to leave Rodgers turned back to the house, saying he would make him leave.

Wilson then drew a pistol and fired, the bullet striking Rodgers in the shoulder. The wounded man ran around the corner of the house and fell, Wilson coming up and shooting him again as he fell.

Wilson then ran up, placed the pistol close to Rodgers' head and shot three times more. Rodgers soon got up and shot at Wilson three times, but missed him. Wilson then ran away, coming toward Tulare.

H. E. Emmery of this city came by Rodgers' place with two companions and was told to notify the officers. On his way to town he overtook Wilson riding a horse and Wilson gave himself up, asking to be protected from the mob. Emmery turned him over to Officer Murray, who took him to Visalia. The coroner's jury this afternoon charged Wilson with murder.

Rodgers was 49 years old. He leaves a family and has been farming here for twenty years. He was buried by the Masonic fraternity.

Will Be Short.

WASHINGTON, August 31.—There is every indication that a deficit in the United States treasury of $50,000,000 will exist at the end of the fiscal year June 30th, unless measures are taken to avert it. A number of financial propositions for the purpose of building up the treasury cash are under discussion.

Diablo Got There.

WOODLAND, August 31.—The fastest mile ever paced by a four-year-old in the world in a race, was the announcement from the judges' stand today after Diablo had made his great record of 2.09¼ in the second heat of the free-for-all pace.

Miss Fannie Hines is here from Selma to visit friends.

THE CITY TRUSTEES

Back Yards and Alleys to be Cleaned.

ENGINE NUMBER 3 IN DOUBT

Salaries Reduced in the Fire Department—Some Miscellaneous Business.

The City Board of Trustees held an adjourned meeting at 7.30 p.m. yesterday, and all the trustees were present except Chairman Church.

On motion Trustee Herrington was elected chairman pro tempore, and the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The petition of J. B. Hill for the return to him of the city's portion of $5 paid by him as poundkeeper's fees on his horses was granted.

The application of G. H. Dusenberry for the position of driver of engine No. 3 was read and placed on file.

The petition of Fred Bramer for the transfer of his license as a saloon keeper from the burnt district opposite the Hughes hotel to the corner of J and Tulare streets, in the Edgerly block, was presented and, on motion, granted.

A communication from the board of delegates of the Fresno Volunteer Fire Department recommending as paid employes to take charge of engine No. 3: William Roberts for engineer, George Stevens for driver of engine and H. C. Pabst for driver of hose, was read and filed.

Mr. Spinney stated that he understood that Stevens had accepted other employment and suggested that the chief and board of delegates should recommend another person for the position.

Mr. Craycroft stated that when the board first took up the matter of putting the third engine into commission that services were to be rendered for less than the present salaries paid.

He had been informed that the engineer expects $100 per month. The city is about $20,000 behind now and expenses must be cut down to the lowest practicable point. He understood that good men could be obtained at less than boom rates.

Chief Higgins stated that the engineer recommended was one of the best in the country. He had acted in this capacity on an Australian steamer line. He was now employed at $100 per month and found, but wanted to come here on account of his health.

Mr. Spinney stated that a capable man could be obtained for less money.

Mr. Craycroft stated that a capable man could be had here in Fresno, and he favored the appointment of a resident rather than an outsider. He recommended Mr. Crossman for the position.

At this point the matter was laid aside and other business taken up.

Mr. Spinney, for the committee, reported that the present police headquarters had been offered for $25 per month, and that the owner of the present quarters of the chemical engine had offered to extend them through the entire length of the building and put in a needed sewer, at $25 per month.

He was not prepared to recommend action in the matter at these figures, and the committee was given further time to report.

The contract to construct a sewer through blocks 337 and 343 was finally awarded to J. L. Hudson.

The matter of putting the Silsby engine in commission then came up as a special order.

Mr. Spinney moved that hereafter, beginning with September 1st, the salaries in the fire department shall be as follows: Engineers $90, drivers $65. The motion carried when put to a vote.

Mr. Spinney suggested that when the board adjourned it should be to Thursday night.

Chief Higgins suggested that this would give but little time to confer with the engineer recommended in San Francisco.

Mr. Spinney stated that he thought it a waste of time and money to confer with him as he was disposed to employ a local engineer and thought the other trustees were. If one was not recommended by the department, the trustees would have to look after the matter.

Mr. Craycroft moved as an amendment that the board adjourn to its next regular meeting. He stated that the insurance men had already advanced the rates of insurance and would not abate their raise even if the third engine was put in commission.

He did not deem it good policy in view of the depleted condition of the city treasury to put on another engine merely to protect the insurance policies.

Mr. Spinney stated that the matter should be attended to at once, as the employment of men dated from the first of the month, and matters must be settled before that time.

The original motion on vote was carried.

An ordinance with regard to the construction of buildings in the fire limits was then taken from the table and read.

It amends the present ordinance by requiring fire walls on all buildings at least four feet high and thirteen inches thick.

Chief Higgins then addressed the board at some length upon the condition of back yards and outhouses within the fire limits.

He strongly condemned the shacks allowed to exist there, and also the practice of making store houses of the back yards to stores. He advised that these be condemned and ordered removed.

Mr. Spinney wanted the ordinance in consideration amended so as to do away with the wooden shacks entirely.

After some further discussion and suggestions by the city attorney the matter was returned to him to draft the amendments suggested and the further consideration of the ordinance went over to the next regular meeting.

On motion $100 was transferred from the sewer fund to the street fund.

A number of proposals to furnish hydrants were then read by the clerk and filed, and the matter referred to the fire and water committee and Chief Higgins.

A committee of citizens appeared before the board with W. W. Phillips as spokesman and stated that a meeting was in progress at the Hughes for the purpose of discussing the insurance situation.

This committee had been sent to ask the Board of City Trustees to pass an ordinance to compel people within the fire limits to clean up their back yards and alleys.

They stated that the insurance companies had made complaint about this matter. Owing to the lurid reports of the penny-liners in town the companies had raised rates. They wanted an ordinance to empower the police to compel premises to be cleaned up.

Mr. Herrington stated that there was already an ordinance and that Chief Higgins had been engaged in that good and great work for some time past.

The matter was discussed by Chief Higgins who showed the inefficiency of the method in vogue.

Mr. Spinney stated that the ordinances proscribed the existing conditions, and that the committee should have gone to the city marshal instead of the trustees.

The city attorney stated that the police were empowered to make arrests for non-compliance with the ordinance, and what was wanted was not new ordinances but enforcement of the present ones.

Mr. Craycroft thought the shacks should be condemned at once.

Mr. Spinney moved that J. T. Shanklin be appointed as an expert to act with Chief Higgins in examining and condemning these shacks, and that he be paid $3 per day for the time he was engaged in the work. Carried.

The bill of L. F. Vaughn of $5 for sewer work, was taken up and allowed.

The board then adjourned to Thursday evening at 7.30 o'clock.

A Kingdom for a Leader.

APIA, Samoa, August 31.—Although the war in Samoa is over, it only needs a popular leader to start it up again. Mataafa and his daughter and ten chiefs have been exiled to the island of Jukasto, one of the Union group. Twenty-four other rebels were sentenced to three years at hard labor, and eighty-seven others to pay a fine of $200.

Nearly Four Months In a Doldrum.

Held for nearly four months in an equatorial doldrum or dead sea calm until her provisions were exhausted and her crew on the verge of starvation was the terrible experience of the American ship Edward O'Brien, which had long ago been given up for lost. The ship is owned partly in this city, and the news of her safety has just reached the owners.

The ship left Victoria, B. C., early in December last for London with a large cargo of wheat, and nothing was heard of her until June 22, when she was sighted by the steamer Galileo in latitude 40.31, longitude 25.16, flying signals telling that she was short of food. She was supplied by the steamer, and Captain Whitton brought to New York news of the safety to the underwriters, who were demanding heavy premiums for reinsuring the vessel and cargo.

It was learned that the ship had made a fine run down the Pacific coast and around the Horn, but when near the equator she had been caught in one of the dreaded calms that prevail in that latitude. For three months she remained within a distance of half a mile from where she first struck the calm, and during that time there was not wind enough to fill even the lightest of her sails. Finally a small current, probably made by a storm many miles away, appeared and served to send her slowly out of the locality, which threatened at one time to become a place of death for all on board. On this current the ship drifted for almost another month. Then a welcome wind carried her back into the paths of navigation.—Philadelphia Record.

Emotional Element In College Sport.

The Boston Transcript makes bold to say that when we read that one "really manly" fellow in the Harvard crew the other day put his head down into his hands after his side had been beaten in the race at New London and boohooed like a child in the face of all the thousands of spectators we realize that there is a prodigious emotional element in these college sports.

PROPERTY OWNERS

OBJECT TO INSURANCE RATES

The Meeting Adopts Resolutions and Appoints a Committee.

At the Hughes hotel last evening there was held a meeting of the heavy property holders of the city. The purpose of the meeting was to discuss the recent action of the Pacific Coast Insurance Union in raising the rates on all classes of property in Fresno 50 per cent and to draft resolutions protesting against such increase and asking for its rescission.

Among the owners of property present were: F. G. Berry, J. Reichman, T. C. White, W. H. McKenzie, A. J. Wiener, L. Gundelfinger, W. W. Phillips, W. Helm, O. J. Woodward, E. G. Chaddock, N. G. Kittle, H. Levy, H. D. Colson, J. D. Gray, O. W. Barrett, A. Dinkelspiel, L. Einstein, A. Goldstein, T. E. Hughes and many others.

Fulton G. Berry presided and Alexander Goldstein was chosen secretary. The increase was fully discussed, nearly every one expressing himself upon the subject. Of course, the general sentiment was opposed to a continuance of the new rate. The speeches were temperate but to the point.

It was acknowledged that the property owners were under obligations to take all precautions against fire. They have been doing this all along, but one cannot always control one's tenants. The city has a good fire department and sufficient water, and its facilities for fighting fires are as good as and in many cases superior to those of other cities of the same population.

A set of resolutions were adopted after the discussion. They contained the arguments already published against the increase in rates and asked that the union rescind its order.

A committee of six was then appointed to confer with the representatives of the union and to present arguments orally against the increase. This committee is composed of A. Kutner of San Francisco, Louis Gundelfinger, Fulton G. Berry, H. D. Colson, T. C. White and W. W. Phillips.

The resolutions will be sent to the union today and a request that a day be appointed for a conference between the committee and the union's representatives will accompany the document.

Will Try It Again.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 29.—The People's Home Savings bank, which closed its doors June 23d, opened for business this morning. The bank has deposits of $2,000,000, and in order to avoid a run will pay out only 2 per cent of the amounts deposited.

Will Remain Vacant.

SEATTLE, August 29.—Governor McGraw says he will not call a special session of the legislature to fill the vacancy caused by the refusal of the senate to seat J. B. Allen, unless a majority of the people of the state demand it.

AFTER THE MONGOLS

Are the Citizens of San Bernardino Valley.

AN OPEN AIR MEETING HELD

Led by Imported Agitators, but the People Will Obey the Law.

REDLANDS, August 30.—There is much anti-Chinese excitement here, and Chinamen in different parts of the valley have been driven from the ranches. Last night one was robbed of $200, and several of smaller sums. An open air meeting was held tonight by imported agitators. The sentiment of the people here is in favor of obeying the laws, and no serious trouble is anticipated.

It Will Hold.

LOS ANGELES, August 30.—Judge Ross, in the United States district court, today handed down an opinion declaring that a warrant for the arrest of a Chinaman under section 6 of the Geary law can be issued when the complaint and its verification are in proper form. This sixth section is the clause that caused so much of a sensation.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM.

Atlantic Vessels Encounter Much Wreckage.

SAVANNAH, Ga., August 30.—The Birmingham, which arrived here this evening, left New York Saturday, and Sunday night labored in the terrific storm, to which there was no abatement until Monday evening. Tuesday the steamer was running through wreckage of all descriptions. She ran across the schooner Joseph Sutter with a crew of seven men, the vessel being water logged. The men were rescued.

Later a capsized vessel was sighted, but no signs of a crew were visible. A number of other vessels were met with masts and rigging partly gone.

Tuesday night the City of Savannah was sighted and efforts made to rescue those remaining on board. It was impossible, however, to do anything owing to the tremendous sea running. So the Birmingham laid off shore until this morning, when with great difficulty the work of rescue was accomplished.

Loss of Life.

SAVANNAH, August 30. Captain Finnie of the steamer Bessie, which arrived from Beaufort, St. Helena and Bluffton one-half hour before the City of Birmingham, says that Beaufort is wrecked, and on the Sea Islands the loss of life among the negroes is very great, fully a half of the population of the islands being drowned.

Chicago's Unemployed.

CHICAGO, August 30. The unemployed held another meeting on the Lake front today, at which many violent speeches were made. It became so bad that 500 extra police were summoned, and many heads were smashed before the mob could be broken. All the armories of the city are being guarded tonight. Mayor Harrison said today that he would allow no more incendiary speeches to be made on the Lake front.

A Black Eye.

SACRAMENTO, August 30.—Governor Markham has received a letter from W. W. Allen charging that the California exhibit at the World's Fair is being conducted in a disgraceful manner. Allen says the officers in charge are incompetent, and conduct the exhibit to their own private end, besides acting in a disreputable manner and giving visitors a bad impression of California.

Gleeful Grover.

WASHINGTON, August 30.—Hon. W. L. Wilson, author of the repeal bill in the house, received the following telegram from the President on its passage by the house: "Please accept for yourself and associates in its achievement my hearty congratulations and sincere thanks."

Left the Bay.

BUZZARDS BAY, August 30.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland left for New York on the yacht Oneida this afternoon on their way to Washington.

Howard Departed.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—Howard F. Kennedy, one of the best known railroad agents in the city, and who has held the position of Pacific Coast passenger agent of the Chicago & North Western railroad for many years, has mysteriously departed from this city. It is known that his accounts are not satisfactory with the company and his disappearance is attributed to this fact. Phillip L. Conbat, formerly of the Vanderbilt system, has been appointed his successor.

That Sixth Clause.

LOS ANGELES, August 31.—Under the decision of Judge Ross yesterday warrants for six Chinamen under the registration clause of the Geary act were issued by Judge Ross this afternoon. The Cahuenga Farmer's association is determined to arrest every Chinaman in the Cahuenga valley. The Council of Labor will swear out 200 warrants on the result of the trial of the six Chinamen.

THE "OWLS" COME BACK

A Great Trip to Yosemite Valley.

ODD CHARACTERS OF THE VALLEY

Reminiscences, Romancing, Alping, and Experiences With Adamantine Biscuits.

End things must, and howsoever things may, and it was most reluctantly that the members of the Fresno Owl Club took flight from their resting place at lovely Wawona and the sublime valley of Yosemite to return to the parched plains and resume their respective labors with sweltering humanity.

Our party reached Fresno on Monday night after a vacation of nearly four weeks in the high Sierras, and a summer outing was probably never more thoroughly appreciated than by the boys comprising our temporary organization.

The title of the Owl Club was adopted in lieu of some other name more euphonious, but a neighboring camper at Fish Camp cruelly suggested that howl club would be more appropriate and certainly consistent with the hoots and screeches emanating from the self-styled owls.

In my last communication the owls were quartered at Wawona, the gem of mountain health and pleasure resorts, where fishing, hunting, dancing, tennis, society, sight-seeing galore can be enjoyed to the fullest extent. Our stay at Wawona was rendered inexpressibly delightful by the variety of attractions and many and very audible were the sighs at departure.

The regret at leaving this charming retreat was also intensified by the courteous treatment accorded our party by the Washburn brothers, owners of the Yosemite Stage and Turnpike line and the Wawona hotel.

There is probably no better equipped or safer stage route in the world than the Yosemite line. The company manufactures its own stages at Wawona and they are models of strength and neatness.

Early last spring Dr. Webb, a son in-law of Vanderbilt, visited the valley and was so impressed with western staging that he purchased two stages and twelve head of the wildest stock procurable from the stage company. These outfits, accompanied by a driver and a hostler, were taken to Dr. Webb's fine stock farm near Shelburne, Vt., on Lake Champlain.

While at Wawona our party visited Chilnualna falls, Wawona point and Signal Peak, all within easy distance of the hotel and reached by good wagon roads and trails.

People who visit the valley and neglect to see these points of interest do so to their own great loss. Of them I will write especially in the near future.

Visitors or tourists who pass a night at Wawona should embrace the opportunity to take a stroll along Lovers' Trail, a most romantic ramble that starts out in a half-mile maze through a labyrinth of shade, along miniature precipices on one side and a beautiful little stream of water on the other.

Beside the path and in out of the way spots among the bushes and rocks, cozy nooks offer the seclusion for—we had nearly said flirtation—a quiet tete-a-tete, or where in the long, soft evenings, devoid of dew or moisture, you may sit listening entranced to the murmur of the Merced river which flows along the foot of the hill over and around which Lovers' Trail trends, and

"When the moon like a goddess comes
Over the mountains far,
Wrapping her mantle of silver light
Over each golden star;
And the cliffs grow grand in the dazzling light,
High as the skies, and still and white."

As a true patriot I should be ashamed to think that Adam in Paradise was more favorably situated or content, on the whole, than a backwoodsman in this country.

Some of them have their little plot of clearing and meadow land, where they raise vegetables and feed for a few head of stock, selling shakes for whatever necessities they do not produce.

Near Wawona lives an old pioneer of that section who never saw a railroad until a few months ago, yet he is content and blissful in his ignorance of modern conveniences.

There are two characters at Wawona familiarly known as "Pike, the guide," and "Whoopelup" Jimmy Lawrence, of whom mention in this connection will not be amiss.

Most every person who has visited Wawona or Yosemite has met or heard of Pike, the famous Yosemite guide. The date of his advent to this region is not known, but it is seriously suspected that he dropped into the valley before Major Savage reported the discovery of this scenic wonderland.

Anyhow, Pike and his cracked voice have been here in all their glory within the memory of the oldest inhabitant.

Pike visited San Francisco a few years ago, the first time since the city's palmy days. He stopped at the Palace hotel, and was duly instructed by the porter how to manipulate the bells and lights. After a few hours' stay in his room Pike concluded to go down on the streets, and in pursuance of this desire repeatedly touched the bell. The bell boy promptly responded and asked what was wanted. "Bring me up a hatchet," said Pike, "I want to blaze my way out of this place."

The writer met Pike at the Mariposa Big Trees and asked him if he had ever had an encounter with a bear.

COPPER RIVETED OVERALLS AND LEVI STRAUSS & CO'S SPRING BOTTOM PANTS
EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

C. A. KRAMER,
MANUFACTURER
Harness and Saddles
1148 J Street, Fresno.

FIRED OUT AT MY OLD STAND—EVERYTHING DESTROYED
New Goods at My New Store
Chas. A. Schweizer
HARNESS AND SADDLES
1920 Mariposa street - - - - - - - - Fresno

H. C. WARNER . . .
. . . . OPTICAL DEPARTMENT
1809 1809
Mariposa Street. . . . . .Fresno.
All cases of Defective Vision Scientifically Corrected. -:- A full line of Watches and Jewelry
Special attention to fine watch repairing.

"See that limb," answered the grizzled guide, pointing overhead into a convenient cedar. "Well, I shot a bear here once and wounded him. He chased me up that tree and scrambled up after me. I went out on a limb, and the bear followed. Says I, 'go back you —— fool, the limb will break and kill us both.'"

The further action of bruin was not narrated by Pike, but it is presumed that the bear was impressed by this philosophy and retreated. Pike tells many interesting stories of his experience with bear, tourists and other "wild game."

"Whoopelup" Lawrence is almost as loquacious as Pike, and a few invitations to drink develops a wonderful latent inspiration. As the first bicyclist into Wawona came down the hill Lawrence, who had never seen a bicycle, exclaimed in amazement: "Whoopelup, the stage is broke down and their comes a tourist on the wheel!"

We broke camp at Wawona on Monday the 21st and journeyed through the Yosemite national park en route to the valley, twenty-eight miles distant.

A verse from Tennyson somewhat transposed is very applicable to the national reservation:

"My father left a park to me,
But it is wild and barren.
A garden too with many a tree,
Yet it is waster than a warren."

What benefit the government may derive from the reservation is not apparent, nor has its usefulness been convincingly explained to me.

The park is patrolled by squads of cavalry and the frequency of fires and consequent destruction of timber largely lessened, it is true, but the reservation of this section has retarded the development of a region rich in minerals.

We reached Inspiration Point, the gateway to the Yosemite valley, in the afternoon. The view from this promontory affords a surprise that amounts almost to terror.

What glories of rock piling confront the wide distended eye. How those sharp edged cliffs, standing with upright heads that play at hand ball with the clouds, alternate with one another so that first the right, then the left, then the right one beyond strike on our view, as we wind our way down the tortuous road, each one half obscured by its fellow in front, each showing itself level browed with its comrades as we come even with it, each a score of hundreds of dizzy feet in height, rising perpendicularly from the green valley, splintered atop into airy pinnacles, braced behind against the almost continental mass through which this awful, yet grand, chasm has been cleft.

This is Yosemite. How inexpressible are the wonders of plutonic force it commemorates, how magnificent the pose and self-sustained majesty of its walls, how stupendous the height as we look up, the depth if we gaze timidly down, how splendid the massive shadows at the base of the interlocking headlands—the glint of sunlight on the upper rim and the high polish of the crowning points.

One must catch it all as an impression on the retina of his mind's eye—must memorize it instantly and ponder it afterwards.

It is ineffable, but the thought of it will remain through years and years a legacy of vivid recollection and delight, and you will never cease to be proud that you have seen it.

So awed were the owls by the grandeur of Yosemite that their first night's camp was not nearly so hilarious as many preceding ones. Four days of climbing up precipitous zigzag trails to the various falls and Glacier point sufficed to tire the party out, and we packed up, homeward bound.

The writer interviewed Galen Clark, the silver-haired guardian of the valley, relative to the conduct of matters there. Mr. Clark is an entertaining gentleman, and probably more familiar with Yosemite and the adjacent country than any other person.

He was appointed guardian in 1865, and held the position until 1881, receiving a salary of $500 per annum. In 1889 Mr. Clark was reappointed at a salary of $1500 per year.

Mr. Clark is justly indignant over the sensational newspaper allegations of vandalism in the valley. He asserts that the accumulation of undergrowth in the valley must be prevented for the preservation of the larger timber and the state buildings from fire, but that no effort at artistic improvement has been made.

The average expense to the state yearly in maintaining the improvements, opening trails and paying salaries is $10,000. The rental of state property in the valley, however, brings in an income of $3000.

Mr. Clark recently visited the World's Fair and several eastern cities, returning by way of Yellowstone National park.

There are two hotels in the valley, the Stoneman and the Yosemite Falls hotel. The latter is conducted on the European plan. The rates per day at the Stoneman are $4.

Travel so far this season has been light, and the hotels report a shortage of about 300 tourists and over 400 campers. The great majority of tourists this year were foreigners,—Germans predominating. It is expected, however, that the travel in September and October will make up the difference.

There are many ludicrous incidents of tourists going to the valley with a depleted treasury. For instance, a gentleman stepped off the stage one day recently and announced to the landlord of the Stoneman that he possessed only $1.50 and if that would keep him until the next day he would stop over, otherwise he would be compelled to depart by the stage leaving an hour following his arrival.

Many of the tourists have programmed to see Yosemite, but are so heavily bled by Chicago that they find their funds at low ebb on the latter end of their tour.

I made as close an investigation as possible while in the valley and saw no evidences of vandalism or mismanagement of the state's property. I did not consider it necessary to gather a mass of statistics in this connection and carefully record them in tables of precise and copious information.

Our trip home was devoid of interest and we reached Fresno dusty and tired, yet praising the God-wrought landscape we had seen, the splendid achievements of the energetic men who girted the mountains with a road into Yosemite and of whose hospitality we partook, the glorious good times we had, the stores of health we laid away, the cook who baked biscuits that loaded into a mountain howitzer would have bombarded El Capitan down without injury to the projectile, and last but not least our driver and guide, John Stevens, than whom

"A merrier man,
Within the limit of becoming mirth,
I never spent an hour's talk withal."

More anon. J. M. McC.

GROWING RAPIDLY.

Fresno County Exhibit for the Midwinter Fair.

Every day brings increased interest in Fresno county's exhibit for the Midwinter Fair, and contributions of fruit are coming in rapidly. Commissioner Badger finds his time well occupied in disposing of the contributions, answering inquiries and generating enthusiasm.

The commissioners have requested that those wishing to donate fruit for the exhibit be again informed to be careful not to send fully or over ripe fruit. It should be solid but fully grown.

No contributions of cereals have yet been made, yet it is desired that a particularly fine display of grain be made. Let the growers be as liberal as possible with their contributions, so that an adequate idea of the importance of this product in Fresno county may be arrived at.

The commission want sufficient Orange Cling peaches, also Late Crawford peaches, to fill one each of their very large jars. They require about seventy-five pounds each of extra selected specimens for this purpose, and above all they must not be overripe; must be very firm and solid.

The following donations were received yesterday.

W. S. White, Fresno; seedless sultana grapes.

E. B. Rogers, Margherita vineyard; Gross Morocco grapes, Beurre Clairgeau pears and Cornichon grapes.

George B. Rowell, Easton; Easter Beurre pears.

Holland Smith, Malaga; Winter Sickle pears, Flemish Beauty pears.

George Elliott, Oleander, Susquehanna peaches.

D. B. Sadler, Malaga, Orange Cling peaches.

Mrs. W. B. Bannister, Central colony, pampas plumes.

R. B. Williams, Central colony, Beurre Clairgeau pears and Hungarian prunes.

F. H. Chappelle, Oleander, White Heath Cling peaches.

A. K. Kahrlrian, Fresno, Rose of Peru grapes.

J. A. Barricks gave a day's labor gratis, in putting up shelving for the jars. The lumber used was donated by Charles Cawrey, the well known caterer.

Another Slash.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 31.—Officials of the Southern Pacific Company are at work on a new time card which will go into effect next week, probably Wednesday, by which eight trains will be eliminated from service on the western division. The trains to be laid off will all leave and arrive at Oakland mole for and from Stockton, Niles, Livermore and San Jose. The Los Angeles express which leaves here at 5.30 p. m. will also do the local business between Oakland and Los Angeles.

DR PRICE'S
Cream Baking Powder.
The only Pure Cream of Tartar Powder.—No Ammonia; No Alum.
Used in Millions of Homes—40 Years the Standard.

WILSON'S REPEAL BILL

Was Passed by the House Yesterday

BY A GREAT MAJORITY

The California Delegation Was Divided on All the Propositions.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—There was a big attendance this morning to witness the vote on the Wilson repeal bill and amendment.

McMillan of Tennessee wished to offer an amendment for free coinage of the product of American mines, but Bland objected, saying it was not free coinage at all.

Then the Wilson bill, repealing the silver purchase clause of the Sherman act, was read, and Bland offered his first amendment for free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, which was defeated by 123 to 225. All other amendments were defeated.

The Wilson repeal bill then passed by a vote of 239 to 110.

At the conclusion of the vote Catchings gave notice that he would ask the house to consider rules tomorrow, and then the house adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Sherman gave notice that he would address the senate on silver Wednesday, and Wolcott on Thursday.

After the Wilson bill had been received from the house and referred, the senate proceeded to executive session and soon after adjourned.

How They Voted.

WASHINGTON, August 28.—Following is the vote of the California delegation on the several financial propositions:

On a ratio of 16 to 1—Ayes, Bowers, Cannon, Caminetti, Geary, Maguire; noes, Hilborn, Loud.

Ratio of 17 to 1—Ayes, Bowers, Caminetti; noes, Geary, Hilborn, Loud; Cannon, Maguire not voting.

Ratio of 18 to 1—Ayes, Bowers, Caminetti, Cannon, Hilborn; noes, Geary, Loud, maguire.

Ratio of 19 to 1—Ayes, Bowers, Caminetti, Cannon, Hilborn; noes, Geary, Loud, Maguire not voting.

Ratio of 20 to 1—Ayes, Bowers, Caminetti, Cannon, Hilborn; noes, Geary, Loud, Maguire.

Bland-Allison act for restoration—Ayes—Bowers, Caminetti, Cannon, Hilborn, Maguire; Noes, Geary, Loud.

Wilson bill—Ayes, Cannon, Geary; Noes, Bowers, Caminetti, Hilborn, Loud, Maguire.

Swept by a Cyclone.

CHARLESTON, S.C., August 28.—A fearful cyclone destroyed a great portion of the property on Tybee island tonight. Nothing definite can be learned, but the losses will no doubt run into the millions. Other points along the coast were also badly damaged.

Bicycle Sulky Records.

The veteran reinsman, Budd Doble, who drove Dexter when he made his famous record years ago and piloted Nancy Hanks to the wire in 2:04 last season, agrees that the new records are not to be discounted because made with the pneumatic sulky.

"The progress of tracks, sulkies, rigging and horses is natural," he said. "The conditions under which Dexter made his record were far more favorable to speed than prevailed in the day of Flora Temple, and Maud S trotted under still more favorable conditions than Dexter, yet in each case the latter record was accepted as standard.

Time and ingenuity may bring forth even greater aids to speed than the present bicycle sulky and kite shaped track have proved to be, but they must be accepted as legitimate means of lowering the trotting record.—New York Herald.

Four Sad Summer Deaths.

Four of my friends during the terrible heat of last July died in homes where every convenience was possible, but from which women were absent. With their families scattered in the country these men were forced to remain in the city. In each case the thousand and one little attentions that a man's home receives at the hands of woman were neglected by the servants. Meals were irregularly served and more irregularly eaten; rooms were ventilated just as the servants remembered or forgot them. That terrible week of incessant heat, which we all remember, came and exhausted these men.

Dysentery and kindred summer ills are not far behind a man when he is run down by sleepless nights, harassed by business, living in a cheerless, dismantled, uncared for home under torrid days and stifling nights. In one instance it was a young man in the flush of success, who came home one evening only to die during the night, too weak even to ring for assistance. In another case a man of millions, with his family away at one of the fashionable resorts, succumbed to the heat and was found dead the following afternoon. In the other two cases the blow came not so suddenly, but yet within a week. And in each instance the families knew not that the mainspring of their support were ill until they were dead. Perhaps the presence of mother, wife or daughter might not have staid the hand of death, but who will deny the efficiency of womanly care in sickness?—E. W. Bok in Ladies' Home Journal.

A Great Fish.

There was landed recently at Stromness, Orkney, a halibut of extraordinary dimensions, measuring 6 feet 10 inches in length and weighing no less than 245 pounds. The fish was discovered by two lads who were engaged in hauling lobster creels at the back of the Holms, a distance of about 1½ miles from Stromness pier. It was observed on the sand apparently asleep, and as they had no appliances with them with which to attempt a capture they marked the spot and returned home to acquaint their father.

Armed with a kind of harpoon, to which a line was attached, they went back to the place and found the huge fish had not moved. Carefully watching an opportunity, the father succeeded in planting the harpoon in the back of the halibut. The weapon entered the spine and rendered the fish powerless, but on account of it size and weight it was only after considerable difficulty that it was got on board. It proved a splendid specimen of the halibut and was in a first rate condition. In its stomach was found a variety of small fish, which weighed upward of six pounds. It was at once carefully packed and dispatched by steamer and rail to the London market.—London Field.

THE SAND OF AN OLD TIMER.

Fatal Bravery That Won a Rare Tribute From a Band of Apaches.

A company of ranchmen sat about the railroad station in Pomona the other afternoon waiting for the belated overland train for Los Angeles. Every man in the party knew the others, and there being an hour or two to wait story telling of the early days on the border and in Arizona and California came natural. Stories of old times, when Indians were bad and the white pioneers knew what bravery meant, were related. John Wilson of El Monte told the most absorbing story of the hour:

"Talk about sand in a man, gentlemen! I am telling you that it takes sand of the genuine article in any man to try and stand off single handed 40 or 50 Apaches when he knows just how the scrap will end, and that the end will be his own death. But that was just the kind of sand that was in Felix Knox when he was killed by the Apaches. You see Knox was an all round gambler, such as the tenderfoot from the east storms so much and knows so little about, but he had a heart in him bigger than any tenderfoot's head. Well, it was in the spring of 1879 Knox, with his wife and baby and a Mexican driver, was coming from Silver City to Clifton, down in Arizona. They got to York's ranch, which is on the Gila river, about 30 miles from Clifton, all right, but were told there that signs of Apaches had been seen, and that they had better go in camp there for a few days, but Knox—who had fought the Apaches dozens of times and didn't know what fear was—said he wanted to make Clifton that day, Indians or no Indians.

"Well, the Knoxes drove on. When they were about two miles from York's ranch, sure enough a big buck Indian came from behind a low, round top mesa. Knox knew there were plenty more of the red devils hid there and that it meant a fight to death for him. He was as cool as a cucumber. He jumped out of the wagon, filled his pockets with two boxes of cartridges, and then kissed his wife and baby for the last time, but saying that he would have the redskins quieted in a few minutes. He ordered the Mexican driver to lash the team for all he was worth and to drive back to York's ranch as fast as the horses could jump. Then Knox waved his hand to his wife and said he was going to stand off a few Apaches, although he was sure there was a big band of them. As the team and wagon flew back to the ranch Knox, rifle in hand, started toward the hill for his last fight. He turned once and waved his sombrero to his wife and child and then strode on to his certain death.

"The Apaches a second later rushed out from behind the hill where they were secreted. Knox faced his foes, and standing stock still pumped lead at them until he fell down dead. The next day a party of us was made up, and we went out where the fight took place. Knox's body lay there amid the cactus in the sun. The Apaches, contrary to their usual custom, had not mutilated the fellow's body in the least. They had taken a clean pocket handkerchief out of Knox's pocket and carefully spread it over his face and had fastened it there by putting a small stone on each corner of it to hold it in its place and keep the hot sun from the dead man's face. That was their tribute to the sand in Knox. Seventy empty shells were found that had been emptied from Knox's winchester, and one of the raiding Indians afterward said that their party numbered 42 and that Knox had killed seven of them."—Pomona Progress.

The Servant Was Horrified.

Dr. S. had a newly arrived Hibernian for a servant. He had also recently purchased a pair of porpoise leather boots. His wife, attracted by the novelty of the new footwear, asked the doctor in the presence of the servant what they were made of, to which he responded, "Porpoise hide."

Shortly after the lady from the Emerald Isle interviewed Mrs. S. and announced her intention of "laving whin me week is up." Mrs. S., somewhat surprised, asked the disturbed domestic the reason for her announced departure, to which Bridget responded with a horrified air:

"Your husband is a docther, mum, an I've heard them docthers do be cuttin up people, an didn't I hear um wid me own ears say that the boots of him were made of pauper's hide. It's me own ould father that died in the poorhouse, an I wouldn't be servin a baythen that uses the skin of the poor to cover his dirthy feet wid."—Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Better Left Unsaid.

A certain young poet is equally famous in the world of letters as an author and among his friends for his blunt candor that is forever betraying him into one of the things one would have preferred to say differently, as Du Maurier puts it. On his last birthday he was given a charming dinner by his doting parents, at which he was bitterly disappointed by the regret of several notables. Thus, when a society girl said to him at the close of the evening, "What a delightful time we have had!" he exclaimed from the fullness of his heart: "I'm glad it hasn't seemed dull to you. We invited some awfully clever people, but not one of them came!"—Philadelphia Press.

Pensions For Workingmen In Austria.

Under the provisions of the Austrian poor law, at 60 years of age a man may claim from his native town or commune a pension equal to one-third of the daily wages which he had received during his working years. The amount varies from 2 to 6 florins a month. In Vienna alone there are 16,000 persons who receive these pensions from the city.

She Had Been There.

Perdita—You haven't the faintest idea how much I love him.

Penelope—Oh, yes I have—I used to love him that way myself.—Brooklyn Life.

About Women's Clubs.

Speaking of women's clubs and their management, a cynical man remarked that he had often thought what curious gatherings they must be. "Why," he said, "you don't smoke, you don't drink, you don't play cards. For goodness sake, what do you do with yourselves?"

"Well," came the answer from an indignant member, "I'll tell you what we do. We come home sober about 10 o'clock, we don't lose our last cent playing poker, we don't smell of smoke and we don't wake in the morning with a head and a thirst that makes us empty the ice pitcher at one gulp. Those are a few of the incidental things we manage to accomplish outside of some discussions that are not gossip or fashions, nor yet concern sporting news or politics."—Philadelphia Times.

A New Name.

In the public schools there are many pupils to whom furnace heated buildings are a novelty, and the word "register" seems too much for them to remember. Not infrequently it is called "the refrigerator," but a New England youngster here in school has capped the climax by asking, "Please, may I sit on the janitor?"—New York Tribune.

USURY'S RAVAGES.

WHAT IT WILL BRING THIS COUNTRY TO.

Effects of the Concentration of Wealth in a Few Hands.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: If we come to the United States we have the same results from interest and usury as have followed the world around. A few of such results were enumerated in my letter on "Usury" in last Saturday's REPUBLICAN. We are pointed to the immense development of this nation within about two centuries. But the aggregate wealth is not as much as usury would have brought to lenders. A large portion of our aggregate wealth is in the land which was so easily obtainable from the government up to a recent date. That the Hon. Thomas V. Cator considers denationalization of land to have been bad policy can be seen in "Millionaires or Morals." J. S. Mill, Herbert Spencer, Considerant, P. H. Dove and Mr. George substantially agree that nations should retain the title to land as common property, but differ as to the best method of now reaching that object.

The demand for financial reform is in advance. The numbers pressing for speedy nationalization of the currency is certainly far greater than those who now ask for the nationalization of land. Individuals cannot choose the order of national reforms. Such reforms generally move in the line of least resistance. We are treating of the money question and not on land reform. That they are in error, however, who assume the merely collecting current revenues from land values will alone remedy the evils of accumulation and settle all industrial questions, while usury remains and without nationalization of credit, is demonstrated by all history.

The ancient nations which fell under the ravages of usury had for many ages easy access to land. The Romans and other nations frequently planted colonies upon conquered lands of great fertility, but usury devoured them. When the Russian Emperor emancipated the serfs he gave them lands, but usury has enslaved them already. Abijah Garrison, father of William Lloyd Garrison, writing from Granville, Nova Scotia, in 1805, that he intended to remove to the United States, does not complain that land is not cheap, but he says: "But from want of circulating cash this country will long lay bound in extreme difficulties and perpetual lawsuits."

There has been no country where land up to a recent period could be had as freely as in the United States. Yet from the earliest days usury has prevented a reasonable distribution of earnings. Land has been given wrongfully to corporations, but under an act of congress an empire has been given freely in farms of 160 acres to settlers. Mines, the richest the world has ever known, have been given to locators without discrimination. Yet usury has eaten up and enslaved the great mass of those who have entered upon these lands. The position and prominence given to the money question by the Ocala and Omaha platforms is therefore fully warranted.

The concentration of wealth in few hands is amazing and alarming. Out of a total national wealth, land included, of $65,000,000,000 we find that 31,000 persons have more than one-half, or $36,250,000,000; 70 persons have more than $2,700,000,000; 200 persons $4,000,000,000; 182,000 families have more than one-half, or $44,000,000,000; 15,820,000 families only $18,500,000,000. Nine million homes are mortgaged and 2,000,000 of men are out of employment.

National banks have paid dividends in twenty-five years of $6,000,000,000. Tenant farmers are increasing more rapidly than ever. Gold is appreciating in purchasing power. It takes every year more labor to pay a dollar. With this aristocracy of wealth and this grinding of the masses comes what did in Greece and Rome—"a plutocracy controlling the state and subverting the commonwealth." The usurers of all nations unite. There is but $600,000,000,000 of property in the world. More than one-third of this today is in the hands of the money power, and it requires the labor of 25,000,000 of men, earning $400 per year, to earn the interest on this at 5 per cent only. The principal doubles every fifteen years.

One more decade and a half and mankind is hopelessly enslaved. The kings of Mammon defying divine law and the lessons of ages, enthroned upon the system of private money and individual credit, are flaying a beggared world with the scorpion lash of usury.

LEO LEVINGTON.

An Englishman's View of the Fair.

What I saw when I gained the northern and eastern balconies of the Administration building surpassed and surprised my highest expectations. After all that pen and pencil had done to prepare me for the sight I felt that not one-half had been told me. The great White City which rose before me, silent and awful, seemed to belong to an order of things above our common world. It was a poem entablatured in fairy palaces, only to be done into human speech by the voice of some master singer. It was a dream of beauty which blended the memory of classic greatness with the sense of Alpine snows. It was an apocalypse of the architectural imagination. The wildness of the day lent its own apocalyptic setting to the scene. A swaying, drifting curtain of cloud shut in the horizon, blurring lake and sky on the one side in an indistinguishable haze and on the other shrouding the city in a gloom of smoke and rain.

Ever and again the towers of the fair were draped with wreaths of trailing cloud, while the beating rain and chilling wind added to the elemental effect. The cluster of buildings hung together there, a sort of city in the clouds, yet severe and unmistakable in outline. It was a vision of the ideal enhaloed with mystery. The dreams of Columbus, the aspirations of the pilgrim fathers, the boundless possibilities of the American continent itself—all seemed to have been crystallized in this mute world of hall and peristyle, of column and capital. It stood there one colossal temple of temples, awaiting in silence the presence of the supernal glory.—Review of Reviews.

Identification In China.

In China a traveler wishing for a passport is compelled to have the palm of his hand brushed over with fine oil paint; he then presses his hand on thin damp paper, which retains an impression of the lines. This is used to prevent transference of the passport, as the lines of no two hands are alike.—Exchange.

Worse Than the Scarlet Fever.

"When your practicing friend across the way has learned to play the cornet, he will entertain the whole neighborhood," said Mrs. Brown.

"Yes," said Mrs. Jones. "But by that time there won't be any neighborhood here."—Texas Siftings.

Staving Him Off.

Willis—He never fails to give me a cigar to smoke when I call on him.

Wallace—He must be afraid you will smoke one of your own.—Brooklyn Life.

Jack Puschend and Louis Joserpe were arrested yesterday for battering Salvador Guchune. Justice Crichton let them go on their own recognizance.

A MERITED TRIBUTE.

Resolutions of Sympathy of the Typographical Union.

At the meeting of Fresno Typographical Union No. 144 Sunday, the following resolutions were adopted:

To the Officers and Members of Fresno City Typographical Union No. 144.

Since the last session of this union Death, with its merciless and relentless hand, has visited our midst and taken with him one of our most honored and respected members, Ellsworth Burr Boust.

While we cannot but regret the loss of so valued and accomplished a man and printer, there is a consolation in feeling that he is in a world remote from pain and suffering, bickerings and criminations.

In the death of Colonel Boust this Union grieves the loss of its Nestor; the loss of a fair and square man; one who was above the petty jealousies and strifes of this life; one who always had a kind word and an open purse for those less fortunate than he; and, to use his own language, one who always tried to play fair.

While this Union keenly feels the removal of so exemplary a printer, and his immediate associates so cheerful and desirable a companion, it is not to be compared to the deep grief and woe of his family, who, in the long, sad and lonely hours, miss the kind and loving husband and father.

Hence, in this hour of mourning and weeping Fresno Typographical Union extends to the widow and children its sincere and heartfelt sympathies, knowing that they have lost a protector whose love and affection went out to them in its fall. Requiescat in pace.

And it is hereby ordered that the charter of this Union be draped in mourning for thirty days; that a copy of this feeble expression of grief be sent to the widow, and a copy furnished the newspapers of this city for publication.

Most respectfully submitted.

C. G. NOBLE,
H. W. CLASEN,
EUGENE DAY.

Calling Him Down.

The Woman Hater (explaining himself)—You see, a young woman once made a great ass of me—

She—And you never got over it, eh?—Truth.

A Late Hour.

Boy (in front of theater)—Please, sir, if you're goin home won't you give me your check?

Gentleman—It is very late, and it seems to me a boy of your age would be better off in bed than at a theater.

Boy—Please, sir, the show would be over before we could git through arguin that question. Gimme the check, won't you?—Good News.

Remorse.

As they reclined beneath the grateful shade of the veranda their conversation turned to various topics.

They were real nice girls apparently, and their ruddy cheeks told eloquently the story of graham bread and dress reform.

"Really"—

It was she in the shirt waist with crooked stripes who was speaking.

—"I feel ashamed that I don't know more. I haven't"—

There was a cloud of regret in her eyes.

—"made the most of my opportunities."

A sigh deep enough to extend at least to the top of her shoulder blade escaped her.

"The"—

The girl with the four roses on her hat was a bit impatient.

—"Idea!"

"Yes," persisted the other. "I mean what I say. I had a switchboard in a telephone exchange for nearly a year, and I can't truthfully say that I learned half as many things as I might had I applied myself."

A katydid broke forth in a tumultuous, joyful strain at that moment, and the conversation came to an end.—Detroit Tribune.

A Choice.

One of the talents of the restaurant waiter, according to the humorous paragraphers, is fertility of resource. The story of the waiter who told the smart young man who ordered elephant on toast that he must pay in advance is time honored. From France comes another story of a waiter's ingenuity.

A patron ordered a filet saute. He was told that the cook was out of filet saute. Then he ordered chicken. That, too, was out.

"Why," he asked the waiter, "does the bill of fare offer a choice of three dishes?"

After a moment's reflection the waiter earnestly replied:

"You see, sir, it is the proprietor who takes his choice."—Youth's Companion.

A Sad Reminiscence.

Stranger—I should like to view the interior of this church.

Guide—Then I will wait here till you come out again. Something happened to me there three years ago that has left a painful impression on my mind.

Stranger—Ah, then I won't hurt your feelings. But what was it? Do you mind telling me?

Guide—Not at all. The fact is, I was married in this very church three years ago.—Humoristische Blatter.

Fire! Fire!

Smith Bros., druggists, temporarily located at 1741 Tulare street, Hughes block, next to Peoples Savings Bank, will sell all patent medicines, toilet articles and balance of stock, with partly damaged wrappers, labels, etc., at 75 cents on the dollar, sale to continue till September 1st. New and fresh drugs on hand and a carload of the finest assorted drug stock on the way for our new store. Call and see us. Prescriptions and family receipts filled at lowest prices. As ever, the leading druggists, Smith Bros., 1741 Tulare street, Hughes block.

Tender Feet.

If your feet are tender and sore from perspiring too freely, procure a box of Smith's Foot Sweat Sand, which will cure you. 25c per box at Smith Bros.' drug store.

Smith's Corn Paint never fails. Try it.

Smith's Dandruff Pomade.

A hair dressing having no equal, producing soft, luxuriant hair. A sure cure for falling hair, dandruff, itching scalp, pimples on face, blackheads, salt rheum, sun burn, chapped hands, eczema, and every other scalp and skin disease. Try it. Guaranteed to give entire satisfaction or money refunded. For sale by all druggists.

No Chills! No Fever!

After taking Smith Bro's Ague Cure, the only certain and speedy cure for chills and fever and all diseases arising from billious derangements caused from malaria, such as chills, fever, dumb ague, bilious fever, intermittent and remittent fever, Smith's remedy never fails. Try it. Every bottle guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Smith Bro's, druggists, 1741 Tulare street, Hughes block, next to Peoples Savings Bank, Fresno, Cal.

HEATH'S DOUBTFUL BAIL

NAMES OF THE SURETIES SIGNED THERETO.

It is Irregular and a Motion for a Bench Warrant Will Be Made Today.

The bail bond of $75,000 on which Richard S. Heath was discharged early Sunday morning was inspected by several interested persons yesterday.

The sureties on the bond are William E. Bourne, capitalist, No. 1801 Broadway, San Francisco, $15,000; E. O. Miller, land office attorney, Visalia, $15,000; Marie A. Curtis, Berkeley, $20,000; William M. Fitzhugh, surveyor and engineer, No. 2519 Broadway, San Francisco, $10,000; Donald Y. Campbell, Orchard street, Oakland, $2500; Charles G. Bonner, vineyardist, Fresno, $5000; W. C. Watson, No. 726 Shotwell street, $5000, and L. H. Allen, merchant, East Oakland, $2500.

Each of these persons were required to justify to the ownership of property double the amount set opposite their names, over and above all just debts and liabilities and property exempt from execution.

An examination of the bond brought to light some irregularities upon which Deputy District Attorney Walser states he will go before Judge Webb this morning and move for a bench warrant for the rearrest of Heath on the ground that the bond is not sufficient.

Among other things it appears that some of the parties to the bond have failed to state their business or occupation, and have only stated their property in a general way. The fact that Mrs. M. A. Curtis is described throughout the justification as a male person is not thought to invalidate the bond.

However, there are grave defects which Mr. Walser considers fatal to its validity. The justifications were taken and approved, part before Judge Walter H. Levy and part before Judge Charles W. Slack, both of San Francisco.

To one jurat Judge Levy signs his name and adds as his magisterial title, "Judge of the superior," and does not go further to state whether it is a court or a cobbler that he is judge of.

Judge Slack insures his name against being dubbed a misnomer by signing it to a jurat without any trimmings, and does not take the pains to state whether he is "judge of the superior," inferior or any middle grade.

The whole matter will come up this morning at 10 o'clock when Mr. Walser makes his motion that a bench warrant be issued.

An Oyster Stew.

A well dressed and prosperous looking citizen entered a well known oyster saloon not far from Sixth and Chestnut streets and called for "a stew, rich and well done, and," he added, "don't make the dish too full." When the stew was placed before him, he proceeded to season it. First he shook a salt caster over the milky soup about a dozen times; then he gave a red pepper bottle an equal number of dashes. This he followed by liberal quantities of vinegar, sherry wine, worcestershire sauce, catsup and several dipperfuls of horse-radish. He next broke up one dozen water crackers into the stew and mixed the whole business up into a sort of mush.

Having thoroughly stirred it together, he looked around at the astonished observers and said in a loud voice: "I've often wondered why they put all these things in front of a fellow when he calls for oysters. I've now given the thing a trial. I wanted to see what a stew would look like with all of 'em in it. This will cost me a quarter, and I'll give $1 to anybody that'll eat the mess."

Nobody volunteered to earn the dollar, and the man, after emptying part of a glass of ice water into the conglomeration, walked up to the cashier's desk, paid his bill and marched out. "Well," said the waiter as he removed the dish, "if there ain't some of the blamedest cranks in this world, I'll be blowed."—Philadelphia Record.

Why Foam Is White.

The question as to why all foam is white is not an easy one to understand, but the fact is that foam is always white, whatever may be the color of the beverage itself. The froth produced on a bottle of the blackest ink is white, and would be perfectly so were it not tinged to a certain extent by particles of the beverage which the bubbles hold in mechanical suspension. As to the cause of this whiteness, it is sufficient to say that it is due to the large number of reflecting surfaces formed by the foam, for it is these surfaces which, by reflecting the light, produce upon our eyes the impression of white.

If we remember that all bodies owe their colors to the rays of light which they cannot absorb, and all bodies which reflect all the light they receive, without absorbing any, appear perfectly white, we shall be prepared to understand how the multitude of reflecting surfaces formed by the foam, and which do not absorb any light, must necessarily give the froth a white appearance. It is for the same reason that any very fine powder appears white, even the blackest marble, when ground to dust, losing every trace of its original color.—Thomas Warwick in Confectioners' Journal.

A Faithful Eskimo Dog.

Fidelity is the chief virtue of the Eskimo dog. One of my leaders when crippled by starvation and overwork had to be abandoned because he refused to be carried on the sled. I left him behind feeling as if I were tearing myself away from a dear friend, but before we continued our way I gave him the last fish we had, depriving ourselves of that much food. Three days afterward, while we were encamping at the Eskimo village of Kahonak, the dog reached us, having followed our trail with bleeding feet and emaciated body for eighty-five miles, forty-five of which consisted of crossing the surface of the great Lake Iliamna in a "poorga" (a rather exaggerated species of blizzard).—A. B. Schanz in Milwaukee Sentinel.

Thought Himself Qualified.

A contest arose Saturday night in an Auburn barber shop about the comparative honesty of the French and English laboring man. One of the disputants was a Frenchman, who eloquently extolled the merits of the French laboring man. An interested listener thought he would take part in the discussion, and prefaced his remarks thus: "Now, I suppose I'm part French myself. My father and mother were both French."—Bangor Commercial.

Bees in the Far North.

Lieutenant Peary, the arctic explorer, saw bumblebees as far north as latitude 81 degs. 37 mins. in Greenland, and stated that bluebottle flies were as common that far north as they are in Philadelphia around a butcher shop. The latitude mentioned is within about 580 miles of the north pole.—Entomological News.

Very Thorough.

Mother—Is your Uncle John's wife a thorough housekeeper?

Small Son (just back from a visit)—I guess so. I was just as uncomfortable with her as I am with you.—Good News.

M. B. Curtis, the actor, who was accused of the murder of Policeman Grant, was acquitted yesterday.

Fast Torpedo Boats.

The famous torpedo boatbuilder at Elbing, Schichau, has just attained an unprecedented speed even for this class of vessel, torpedo boats built by him for the Russian and Italian governments having reached 27½ knots on an hour's run at sea. The new British boats are to be 200 tons displacement, while the Russian boats are 150 tons, so that the former may do better by reason of greater power and greater size. The length of Schichau's boat is 152 feet 6 inches, the beam 17 feet 5 inches. She may carry 40 tons of coal in her bunkers. On trial, however, she had only 20 tons on board. The small guns carried weighed 2½ tons; the torpedo armament, 6 tons; the crew, provisions, stores and firearms, 4½ tons; drinking water, 2½ tons; engine and boatswain's stores and spare parts, 4½ tons; so that all the movable parts came to 40 tons, making with coal, 60 tons.

The vessel and the machinery are therefore very light. The shell plates are barely a quarter of an inch thick. There are two locomotive boilers, protected by the coal bunkers, supplying steam at 175 pounds pressure to high speed engines. The guaranteed speed was to be 26½ knots in the open sea, while on trial the vessel actually made 27½, or, to be precise, 27.4 knots, as a mean of one hour's steaming at sea. Schichau promises even higher results with torpedo boats he is now completing.—Steamship.

Cheaper to Build a New Road.

The Pennsylvania railroad proposes to shorten the distance between this city and New York by constructing a cutoff 25 miles in length from New Brunswick to a point on the outskirts of Jersey City. The line was laid out three or four years ago, and charters were procured covering the route, and last week a license was taken out for the construction of a bridge over the Passaic river. The route is almost a direct line and will avoid the cities of Rahway, Elizabeth and Newark. It will be used exclusively by express trains, an improved local service being established for the convenience of travelers to and from the cities mentioned.

The advantage of the new line consists not so much in the shortening of the distance, but in the fact that through travel will not be interfered with by local trains or municipal restrictions as to the rate of speed in city limits. An enormous number of local passenger trains are run between Jersey City and Rahway, and a great many run through to New Brunswick. Although the road is 4-tracked all the distance the facilities are not adequate, and as it would cost a large sum to put in two more tracks it has been decided to build an entirely new road for 25 miles. When this cutoff is completed it will be possible to reduce the running time half an hour.—Philadelphia Inquirer.

The Careless American People.

The delays in delivering the electoral returns of the states to the vice president, and the shabby and imperfect condition in which some of them make their appearance, only illustrate how careless the American people are about the conduct of their elections. The nation works itself into a perspiration during a campaign, and the two parties are ready apparently to shed each other's blood. But just as soon as the voting is done with all excitement evaporates, and it is hardly possible to center public attention even on the most glaring frauds.

If some of the efforts spent in campaigns were used in securing an honest return of the vote, elections would reflect more accurately the will of the people. There does not appear to be enough care to see even that the forms for electing a president are rightly observed. Verily the American people trust a good deal to their common sense.—Philadelphia Press.

Electric Fans In Theaters.

The electric fan is rapidly passing from a luxury to a necessity. When a man realizes that instead of being virtually put out of working condition while a hot wave is passing he can be soothed all day by a refreshing breeze while sitting at his desk, and thus secure full value for his time, he is not long in seeing that an electric fan is one of the best paying investments that summer brings with it. The fan proves profitable in other ways, and the proprietors of restaurants and places of amusement find that they get their reward for providing for the comfort of the public by installing electric fans in a largely augmented amount of custom.

So much is this the case that it is safe to say that the coolest restaurant is the best patronized at this time of the year. Theater managers are beginning to recognize the value of the electric fan, and one of the New York theaters has been turned into a delightful summer resort by the placing of electric fans in different parts of the auditorium. The boxes have each an individual outfit, and there is a plentiful distribution of such fans throughout the stage and dressing rooms.—Exchange.

Lash's KIDNEY and LIVER Bitters

THE BEST REMEDY FOR Sick Headache AND Constipation.

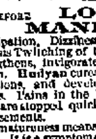
RESTORES Appetite AND Health.

FOR SALE BY Buker & Colson

THE GREAT

Hudyan.

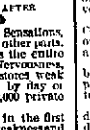
This extraordinary Rejuvenator is the most wonderful discovery of the age. It has been endorsed by the leading scientific men of Europe and America.



Hudyan is purely vegetable.

Hudyan stops Prematureness of the discharge in 20 days.

Cures



BEFORE LOST MANHOOD AFTER

Constipation, Dizziness, Falling Sensations, Nervous Twitching of the eyes and other parts. Strengthens, invigorates and tones the entire system. Hudyan cures Debility, Nervousness, Emissions, and developes and restores weak organs. Pains in the back, losses by day or night are stopped quickly. Over 2,000 private endorsements.

Prematureness means impotency in the first stage. It is a symptom of seminal weakness and barrenness. It can be stopped in 20 days by the use of Hudyan.

The new discovery was made by the Specialists of the old famous Hudson Medical Institute. It is the strongest vitalizer made. It is very powerful, but harmless. Sold for $1.00 a package or 6 packages for $5.00 (plain sealed boxes). Written guarantee given for a cure. If you buy six boxes and are not entirely cured, six more will be sent to you free of all charges. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

HUDSON MEDICAL INSTITUTE,
1032 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.

MIDWINTER EXHIBIT.

FRUIT DONATED IN LIBERAL QUANTITIES.

Cereals and Jellies in Demand With None in Sight As Yet.

The Midwinter Fair commissioners are receiving fruit in large quantities now and of excellent quality.

However, do what they will, they cannot impress upon fruit growers the fact that they cannot use over ripe fruit.

Some of the very finest fruit has been a total loss, not only of the fruit but of the chemicals and labor of putting it up.

The fruit should be taken before fully ripe, and when it comes to perfection in color, otherwise it bursts open when put in the preserving fluid and will not retain its shape.

In no case should the fruit be handled, squeezed or its natural bloom interfered with. The commissioners will clear off any dust. What they want is fine fruit in its natural state.

The commissioners state that no dried fruit has been contributed.

Growers of wheat and other cereals have not as yet responded and a fine display of grain is needed.

Very few vegetables have come in and they are especially wanted.

A large number of pampas plumes are wanted. Cut them just as they come out, cover them with dry sand and let them dry in the sun.

The commission calls upon the ladies for a liberal display of jellies of all kinds.

The commission stands ready to answer any and all questions in the matter.

The following contributions are acknowledged:

Susquehanna peaches from S. F. Dunlap.

Ira H. Brooks, a quantity of Beurre Clairgean pears.

A. Cartwright, some fine samples of Beurre du Boise pears.

A cluster of plums from Dr. Prather.

Supervisor J. H. Sayre of Sanger, a quantity of Isabella grapes, Johnson apples, late Crawford peaches and Beurre Clairgeau peaches.

Some fine samples of lemon cling peaches and Hungarian prunes, donated by T. L. Loomis of Nevada colony.

H. N. Cutler of Selma, a box of late Crawford peaches.

Locan Vineyard Company, Sellers' orange peach.

L. Bachant, Fresno, black Morocco grape.

Keyser Brothers, Madison, orange cling peach.

E. R. Rogers, Margherita vineyard, Gross Morocco grape, Bartlett pear, golden queen grape.

CENTRAL COLONY HOODLUMS

Give Exhibitions of the Nude to Passers-by.

Complaint is made that about a dozen boys make a practice of bathing every Sunday in the Central ditch, Central colony, right along the roadside.

They run around among the orchards and vineyards naked, pelt each other with fruit and even ride up and down the road in carts.

The actions of those young miscreants, who range from 10 to 16 years, have become intolerable and no decent person will pass that way.

Not content with the indecent spectacle they present, they pull props from under the fruit trees and indulge in other mischief much to the annoyance of ranchers in the vicinity.

The authorities will take this matter in hand and break this gang of young hoodlums up.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

STOCKTON, CAL., Dec. 18th, '92.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.

Gentlemen—Having read one of your Treatise on the Horse and seeing the Spavin Cure advertised, I thought I would try it. I had one horse with a prominent Spavin of 12 months standing. I removed it with 1½ bottle. I first put a lame foot on same side the spavin was and compelling the horse to rest on lame leg while I took a surcingle and drew it across the hock or spavin until the hock or spavin got very warm with the friction, then putting on Spavin Cure. I had a mare that had a running from her nose for 12 or 15 months. I rubbed the Spavin Cure from her eyes down to nostrils, then from back of jaw bone down under the throat for a week. I have not seen any discharge for two months.

Yours truly, HUGH McDADE.

Price $1.00 per bottle.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Commissioner's Sale.

Superior Court, County of Fresno.

The Bank of Central California, plaintiff, vs. William Conlan, Amelia Conlan, his wife, and Jay Scott, sheriff of Fresno county, and receiver in insolvency of said William Conlan, defendants.

UNDER AND BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, issued out of the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, of State of California, on the 31st day of July, A. D. 1893, in the above entitled action, wherein the Bank of Central California, the above named plaintiff, obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure and sale against the above named William Conlan, and Amelia Conlan, and Jay Scott, receiver in insolvency of said William Conlan, defendants, on the 28th day of July, A.D. 1893, for the sum of five thousand, seven hundred and sixteen 71-100 dollars, in gold coin of the United States, besides interest, which said decree was, on the said 28th day of July, A. D. 1893, recorded in decree book vol. 4, of said court, at page —, I am commanded to sell all those certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, situate, lying and being in the County of Fresno, State of California, and bounded and described as follows, to-wit:

Lots three hundred and seventy-nine (379) and three hundred and eighty (380) in the Washington Irrigated Colony, according to the plat of said colony on file in the office of the County Recorder of said county of Fresno; said land being also known as the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section two (2), in township fifteen (15) south, of range twenty (20) east, from the Mount Diablo Base and Meridian, according to the U. S. government survey, together with all and singular the tenements, hereditaments and appurtenances thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining.

Public notice is hereby given that on the 26th day of August, A.D. 1893, at 12 o'clock m., of that day, in front of the court house door of the County of Fresno, I will, in obedience to said order of sale and decree of foreclosure and sale, sell the above described property, or so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy said judgment, with interest and costs, etc., to the highest and best bidder, for gold coin of the United States.

Dated, Fresno, Cal., August 2d, 1893.

AL BRAVERMAN, Commissioner.

Mr. Geo. A. Nourse, Attorney for Plaintiff.

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Order of Adjudication of Insolvency.

In the Superior Court, Fresno County, in the State of California.

In the matter of Jonas Israel, an insolvent debtor.

JONAS ISRAEL HAVING BEEN BY AN order of this court, duly given and made on the 12th day of July, 1893, declared an insolvent debtor;

It is ordered that Jay Scott, Sheriff of Fresno County, be and he is hereby appointed receiver of the estate of said insolvent upon his giving a bond as required by law in the sum of $250.

It is further ordered that all persons are forbidden to pay any debts or to deliver any property belonging to said insolvent to him or to any one for his use.

It is further ordered that Saturday, the 19th day of August, 1893, at 9 o'clock a.m. of that day, at the court room of Department No. 2 of this court, at the court house in the City of Fresno, in Fresno County, California, be appointed as the time and place for a meeting of the creditors of said insolvent, to prove their claims and to choose one or more assignees of the estate of said insolvent.

And it is further ordered that this order be published in the Fresno Weekly Republican, a newspaper of general circulation, printed and published in said Fresno County, as often as the same is published before the said meeting of creditors.

Dated July 13, 1893.

jy14td S. A. HOLMES, Judge.

PINE RIDGE FLUME.

Rapid Progress Being Made—The New Dam.

The Pine Ridge Flume Company report work rapidly progressing. About twenty miles of flume are now constructed and the work is going forward at the rate of a mile in three days.

Their new mill, which is said to be one of the best equipped on the Pacific coast, is rapidly nearing completion.

The large stone dam which was partly carried away last winter is rebuilt much stronger and higher, and will now withstand any pressure of water.

Two Stepping Stones

to consumption are ailments we often deem trivial—a cold and a cough. Consumption thus acquired is rightly termed "Consumption from neglect."

Scott's Emulsion

not only stops a cold but it is remarkably successful where the cough has become deep seated.

Scott's Emulsion is the richest of fat-foods yet the easiest fat-food to take. It arrests waste and builds up healthy flesh.

Prepared by Scott & Bowne, N. Y. All druggists.

Notice.

United States Land Office, Visalia, Cal., August 1, 1893.

COMPLAINT HAVING BEEN ENTERED AT this office by Geo. H. Sullivan against Jeptha H. Ralston for abandoning his homestead entry No. 7756, dated November 1, 1890, upon the ne¼ of section 31, township 13 s, range 12 e, in Fresno County, California, with a view to the cancellation of said entry; the said parties are hereby summoned to appear at this office on the 19th day of September, 1893, at 10 o'clock a.m., to respond and furnish testimony concerning said alleged abandonment.

at 15w E. L. FREEMAN, Receiver.

Assessment Notice.

THE LIBERTY CANAL COMPANY, AT A meeting of the Board of Directors held August 10, 1893, levied an assessment of 30 per share on the capital stock of the company, payable immediately to the secretary at his residence in Liberty.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on September 9, 1893, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on September 30, 1893, to pay the delinquent assessment and costs.

a15d3w THEO. SCHILLING, Secretary.

Alias Summons on Foreclosure of Mortgage.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

Action brought in the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county.

R. W. Poindexter, plaintiff, vs. O. Holverson, Chas. W. Cloud, J. S. Meracle, S. B. Melone and A. A. Hennick, defendants.

The People of the State of California send greeting to O. Holverson, Chas. W. Cloud, J. S. Meracle, S. B. Melone and A. A. Hennick, defendants.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiff in the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California, to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of this court for the foreclosure of a certain mortgage described in the said complaint, and executed by the said O. Holverson, on the 20th day of November, 1891, to secure the payment of a certain promissory note made and executed by O. Holverson in favor of the Peoples Savings Bank of Fresno, said note bearing date of November 20, 1891, for the sum of $500, with interest thereon from date at the rate of one per cent per month, interest payable semi-annually, and if not so paid then to be compounded by being added to the principal and becoming a part thereof and bearing thereafter the same rate of interest.

Plaintiff also prays for the sum of $14 and 50-100 paid for searching records and examination of title, and for the sum of $1 and 65-100 for delinquent taxes, and for the sum of $75 attorneys' fees, and for cost of suit herein.

On the 3d day of August, 1892, the Peoples Savings Bank of Fresno, for a valuable consideration, did sell, assign and set over said promissory note to this plaintiff, together with said mortgage; that the premises conveyed by said mortgage may be sold, and the proceeds applied to the payment of said principal sum of $500, with interest thereon at the rate of one per cent per month from the 20th day of November, 1891, compounded semi-annually, and for the sum $14.50 for searching records, and for the sum of $1.65 for delinquent taxes, and for the sum of $75 attorneys' fees, and for costs of suit herein; and in case such proceeds are not sufficient to pay the same, then to obtain an execution against the said O. Holverson for the balance remaining due, and also that the said defendants, and all persons claiming by, through or under them, may be barred and foreclosed of all right, title, claim, lien, equity of redemption, and interest in and to said mortgaged premises, and for other and further relief, as will more fully appear by reference to the complaint on file herein.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California, this 4th day of March, A.D. 1893.

[Seal] W. A. SHEPHERD, Clerk.

Frank H. Short, Attorney for Plaintiff.

my25t10w

Summons.

In the Superior Court of the County of Fresno, State of California.

Marietta Lucretia Parkhurst and Daniel W. Parkhurst, her husband, and H. D. Colson, plaintiffs, vs. John C. Steward, defendant.

Action brought in the Superior Court in and for the County of Fresno, State of California, and the complaint filed in the office of the Clerk of said county.

The people of the State of California send greeting to John C. Steward, defendant.

YOU ARE HEREBY REQUIRED TO APPEAR in an action brought against you by the above named plaintiffs in the Superior Court in and for the county of Fresno, State of California, and to answer the complaint filed therein, within ten days (exclusive of the day of service) after the day of service on you of this summons, if served within this county; or, if served elsewhere, within thirty days.

The said action is brought to obtain a decree of the above named court to have a certain contract for the purchase of real property, entered into on the eleventh day of November, 1890, by and between Marietta Lucretia Parkhurst, wife of Daniel W. Parkhurst, and H. D. Colson, as parties of the first part, and yourself as second party, and recorded in the office of the County Recorder of said Fresno county, in Volume "R" of Covenants at pages 21 et seq., declared null and void, and of no effect, and that the same be cancelled; also that the value of your labor performed under said contract, and all moneys paid thereunder shall belong to plaintiffs, according to the terms thereof.

You are also required to set out the grounds of your claim to said property under said contract.

All of which is more fully set out in the complaint on file herein, and to which you are hereby specially referred for further particulars.

And you are hereby notified that if you fail to appear and answer the said complaint, as above required, the said plaintiffs will apply to the court for the relief demanded in said complaint.

Given under my hand and the seal of the Superior Court in and for the county of Fresno, state of California, this 26th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety three.

Seal. W. A. SHEPHERD, Clerk.

By L. R. WILLIAMS, Deputy Clerk.

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NOTICE.

School Bond Election Notice.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE electors of Deer Park school district, in the County of Fresno, and State of California, that, in accordance with the provisions of the Political Code of the State of California, as set forth in Section 1880, to and including Section 1888 of said code, an election will be held on the 19th day of August, A.D. 1893, at the public school house in said Deer Park school district, at which time will be submitted to the electors of said district the question of issuing bonds of the district and selling the same, for the purpose of raising money for liquidating a debt on the school house in said district and for furnishing the said house.

The polls will be opened and the election held at the school house in Deer Park school district on the 19th day of August, 1893, and the polls will be open from 9 o'clock a.m. of said day until 5 o'clock p.m. of said day.

H. B. Mitchel, Booker Bennett and Henry Randall will act as judges of said election, to conduct the same.

The amount of bonds to be issued is six hundred dollars ($600), of the denomination of two hundred dollars ($200) each, and to bear interest at the rate of eight (8) per cent per annum.

Said bonds are to be numbered consecutively 1 to 3, inclusive, and are to mature as follows, to-wit:

One bond, No. 1, of $200, payable January 15, 1895.

One bond, No. 2, of $200, payable January 15, 1896.

One bond, No. 3, of $200, payable January 15, 1897.

Said election will be held in conformity with the provisions of the Political Code of California governing such elections.

G. W. TODD,
B. T. FICKLE,
I. W. TODD,
Trustees of Deer Park School District.

Dated, July 10, 1893. jy21tdw

HILL A BIMETALLIST

The New York Senator's Great Speech

ON THE SILVER QUESTION

He Handles the Administration and Wall Street Without Gloves.

Washington, August 25.—The chief interest in the senate today was centered in a speech by Senator Hill who defined his position on the financial question in an address of nearly two hours duration. Nearly every member of the senate was in his seat and all were attentive listeners. Many members of the house also crowded over to hear the distinguished senator.

"I am a bimetallist," said he. "I do not believe in a single gold standard or a single silver standard, but I do believe in the use of both gold and silver as a standard money of the country and in their free coinage at a proper ratio and without discrimination in favor of one or against the other."

The chief surprise of the speech of Senator Hill was the position he assumed minimizing the importance of a revision of the coinage ratio, and his suggestion that international bimetallism must be sought by holding out an inducement to Latin Union countries to recoin at a profit rather than at a loss, gave greater satisfaction to western free coinage people than even the most sanguine had expected from his argument.

There was dead silence in the senate when the speaker referred to the statement that President Cleveland was attempting to lead the country to monometallism, and also when he concluded with his defiance to Presidential domination.

Senator Hill then said the temporary relief which the country needs at this hour is a prompt repeal of the Sherman law, and our duty now is to stop further silver purchases and relieve the almost bankrupt treasury from the drain of gold out of its vaults. Let us legislate upon the financial question and then return to our homes, then at the regular session next December we can resume consideration of the establishment of a permanent financial system required by the necessity of our great and growing country.

In conclusion Senator Hill said: "No one, be he Democrat, Republican or Populist, should be deterred from voting for the bill simply because it is hailed as an administration measure. That furnishes no argument either for or against it. Mr. President, this bill is going to pass this senate; I believe it, I predict it; there will be no filibustering upon such a subject as this; let our business men who are laboring under fearful burdens and against great obstacles and embarrassment take courage at the prospect."

Hill closed his speech at 3.15, when there was some slight applause, which was restrained by the Vice President.

As soon as order was restored Stew[art] took the floor and addressed the sen[ate]. He declared the bill of the finance committee was a bill practically to demonetize silver. No man should be deceived on that point. The promise in the ... was an insult to the intelligence of ... American people. The Sherman ... had not been executed according to ... spirit. If it had been it might have done good, it certainly would not have done harm. All that has been done under it has been the issue of $140,0[00,]000 of legal tender notes which had done much to sustain the business of ... country, for without it the panic would have happened long before.

Hill said there was some who did not agree with the President that a financial millenium was to come with the repeal of the Sherman law. He believed the present condition of affairs was due to three causes. First, it was the natural result of many years of real or fictitious prosperity; second, to a concerted effort on the part of the monometallists to produce it in order to discredit silver, and third, the silver purchase law. He did not believe the simple repeal of the Sherman law would remedy matters. He was a bimetallist and stood for free coinage at a proper ratio. A permanent remedy for our financial difficulty was to return to the bimetallism that existed prior to 1873 and the ratio should be 15½ to 1, the same as the Latin union. He should refuse to follow in the footsteps of any administration that sought to place the Democratic party in a false position and lead it into the very camp of the enemy. The President must rely on Republican votes to carry out such a suicidal policy. Hill advocated a repeal of the Sherman law now and consideration of a permanent system next December. He would cheerfully vote for a repeal unawed by power and uncorrupted by federal patronage. He predicted the passage of the bill by the senate.

Vest sent to the clerk's desk a communication from the director of the mint giving statistics of the quantity of silver bullion purchased since 1873, date of the Bland-Allison act, its cost, amount coined, etc. Vest summed up all these figures to show that if all silver dollars were subsidiary, and silver were rescinded at the ratio proposed in the bill of 20 to 1, there would still be a profit to the treasury on the whole silver transactions since 1878 of over $15,250,000. He intimated pretty broadly that Carlisle, in his letter to Senator Voorhees on the same subject, had not treated the subject fairly.

At the suggestion of Vance unanimous consent was given that a vote on the Lee Mantle case shall be taken up at 2 p.m. Monday next.

After a short executive session the senate adjourned until Monday.

HOUSE.

Washington, August 25.—The first unpleasantness over the silver debate in the house occurred this morning when Burrows of Michigan asked for an extension of his time to forty minutes.

Bland of Missouri objected to this, but after some debate the speaker acceded to the request.

The speaker appointed a committee to represent the house at the proceedings at the one hundredth anniversary of the laying of the corner stone of the capitol.

The second day of the five-minute debate in the house on the silver bill began this morning.

Bowers of California spoke in favor of free coinage.

Springer, in a set speech, upheld the administration on the silver question and predicted disastrous results if silver was remonetized at a rating of 16 to 1. He believed the President and senate would join in keeping their pledges to the people by the adoption of such measures for the use of silver as will justify the expectations of the American people.

Speeches were also made by Taylor of Indiana, Breckinridge of Arkansas, McRae, Dolliver, Lipe, Richardson of Tennessee and Simpson of Kansas. The latter asked consent for consideration of the resolution authorizing the speaker to appoint a committee of five members to investigate the allegation of certain banks not paying their checks, and to inquire into the conduct of Secretary Carlisle and Comptroller Eckels in in the premises.

The speaker ruled the resolution not in order, and the house took a recess until 8 o'clock.

Debate on the silver question will close in the house tomorrow.

SPECIE IN THE WORLD.

Amounts of Gold and Silver Held by the Principal Nations.

Washington, August 25.—Acting Director of the Mint Preston has prepared a table of the monetary systems and approximate stocks of money in the aggregate and per capita in the principal countries of the world. This table shows that the aggregate stock of gold is $3,582,605,000, the aggregate stock of silver is $4,042,700,000, and the aggregate uncovered paper is $2,635,873,000. The stock of gold possessed by the principal countries is given as follows:

United States	[illegible]
Great Britain	[illegible]
France	[illegible]
Germany	[illegible]
Russia	[illegible]

The silver stock of these same countries is given as follows:

United States	$615,000,000
Great Britain	100,000,000
France	700,000,000
Germany	211,000,000
Russia	60,000,000

The stock of silver is divided by Mr. Preston into full tender and limited tender. The United States has $538,000,000 full tender and $77,000,000 limited tender; Great Britain, no silver full tender, $100,000,000 limited tender; France $650,000,000 full tender, $50,000,000 limited tender; Germany $103,000,000 full tender and $108,000,000 limited tender, and Russia $22,000,000 full tender and $38,000,000 limited tender. The ratio prevailing in nearly all the principal countries between gold and legal tender silver is 1 to 15½. This is the ratio in France, Belgium, Italy, Spain, Netherlands, Russia, Central and South America. The ratio between gold and limited tender silver is, as a rule, 1 to 14.38. The respective ratios in the United States are, 1 to 15.98 and 1 to 14.95.

The various money systems as divided among the several countries are as follows: Gold and silver—United States, France, Belgium, Italy, Switzerland, Greece, Spain, Netherlands, Turkey and Japan. Gold—United Kingdom, Germany, Portugal, Austria, Scandinavian Union, Australia, Egypt, Canada and Cuba. Silver—Russia, Mexico, Central and South America and India.

Of the uncovered money South America has $600,000,000, Russia $500,000,000, the United States $412,000,000, Austria $260,000,000, Italy $163,000,000, Germany $107,000,000, France $81,000,000, and Great Britain $50,000,000.

The per capita circulation of gold is: United States $9.01, United Kingdom $14.47, France $20.52, Germany $12.12, Russia $7.21.

The per capita of all classes of money is: France $40.56, Cuba $31, Netherlands $28.88, Australia $26.75, Belgium $25.53, United States $24.34, United Kingdom $18.42, and Russia $7.16.

THE SAN PABLO.

Final Settlement of the Famous Ranch Case.

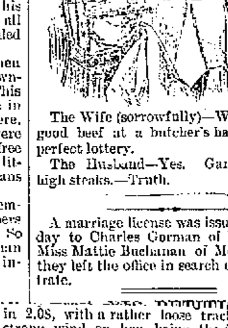
San Francisco, August 25.—The concluding chapter in the historical case of Emeric against Alvarado has been written. The referees, who were appointed to partition the estate have completed

Raymond's Monthly.

Unsurpassed.

Billings (who has been to the ...)—Jennings, who is going)—The ... thing I ever saw; biggest building ... gest beauty, biggest assortment ... stopped at a hotel so big that I r... bell on Friday night, and it took ... Tuesday morning for the boy to ... my room.—Life.

Actually.



The Wife (sorrowfully)—Well, ... good beef at a butcher's has been a perfect lottery.

The Husband—Yes. Gambli[ng] ... high steaks.—Truth.

A marriage license was issued ... day to Charles Gorman of Fresno ... Miss Mattie Buchanan of Merced ... they left the office in search of a ... trate.

... in 2.08, with a rather loose track and strong wind on her, being the fastest ever trotted in New England. The time of Walter E in the free-for-all trot of 2.11¾ now stands as the best competition mark. Hal Pointer did one heat of the continued free-for-all pace in 2.10½.

Caught It Himself.

Paso Robles, August 25.—Bill Douglass, the man who shot John Smith at Cholome last Friday, was shot through the head last night at Park Field by Fred Radcliffe, his brother-in-law. It was reported that Douglass gave himself up to the officers after shooting Smith, but it turns out to be false. The reason that Radcliffe shot Douglass was because he had threatened his life. The pistol ball entered Douglass' forehead, going through his head. At last reports he was still alive.

Those Striking Miners.

Pittsburg, August 25.—In spite of the excitement caused by last night's fight between negro miners and strikers there has been no violation today.

Weir City—The striking miners here are greatly excited over the result of the battle of last night between strikers and negroes near Pittsburg. A company of fifty men was organized today and put through regular military drill. They are all armed and will go to Litchfield to assist the strikers there on a moment's notice.

In Hard Luck.

Chicago, August 25.—Following close in the track of the disastrous fire at South Chicago last night comes the news that the Illinois Steel Company, which employs a great number of those who lost all their belongings in the conflagration, will close down and about 3000 men will be thrown out. The North Chicago mills, operated by the same corporation, laid off 1000 men several weeks ago.

Forced to Pauperism.

Canandaigua, N.Y., August 25.—John Shirley, a veteran of the war, who lives in Bristol, Ontario county, has had his pension cut off. He is totally disabled, and the small amount which the government has been paying him has barely supported him. He had no other income. To prevent him from starving to death Shirley has been taken to the asylum at Ovid.

Too Much Altitude.

Colorado Springs, August 26.—Mrs. J. L. Blood of Amsterdam, N. Y., in attempting the ascent of Pike's Peak Thursday, was taken ill at the half way house, the altitude being too great for her. She was carried back to the Antler's hotel in this city, where she died that night.

Counterfeiter Sentenced.

San Francisco, August 25.—P. Visconti, one of the Howell gang of counterfeiters, received a sentence this morning in the United States district court of eight years' imprisonment and was fined $1000.

THE COLORED PEOPLE

Took Possession of the White City

AND HELD IT FOR A DAY

Fred Douglass Makes a Speech, Deploring the Antipathy Toward Colored Folks.

Chicago, August 25.—Such a gathering of colored people as is being witnessed in this city today has never taken place before, and probably never will be seen again. They have come together to celebrate the day set aside for them by the exposition directory, and the unusually low rates made by the railroads have enabled thousands of visitors to come in from the most distant parts of the south.

The feature of the day was the meeting held in Festival hall, and the speakers included all the prominent members of the colored race, as well as many who have espoused their cause.

Frederick Douglass was master of ceremonies, and made an address on "The Negro."

He mildly scored the exposition management for having in a measure ignored the American negro. He said the people of the north yielded to the white prejudices of the south in excluding the negro from representative. He spoke rather bitterly of the treatment of the negro throughout the country in general, and said he would like to be able to say that a white man who murdered the negro in any part of the country is as certainly brought to justice as if he had murdered a white man, but this he cannot say. America does not allow the colored children to praise her.

He was followed by Bishop Turner, Bishop Arnet, Dr. J. C. Price, J. M. Gregory and Dr. J. M. Townsend. The musical part of the program was rendered by Sissieretta Jones, better known as the Black Patti, Harry Burleigh of the National Conservatory of Music of New York, Sidney Woodward of Boston and Mme. Selika.

The program was prepared by C. S. Morris of New York, a grandson of Frederick Douglass, and he says that his labors have resulted in bringing together an assemblage of distinguished negroes that cannot fail to impress everyone with the advancement of the race in culture and general intelligence.

WOW!

Rates of Insurance Take a 50 Per Cent Raise.

San Francisco, August 25.—The Pacific Insurance Union has adopted a resolution raising the rates 50 per cent on all classes of insurance upon property situated within the corporate limits of the city of Fresno, and also agreeing to insert in all policies for that city a three-fourths value clause which exempts the companies in case of a total loss of property from paying more than three-fourths of the total amount of insurance.

The new rates will take effect September 1st.

The executive committee of the union is also considering a plan to raise insurance rates 50 to 100 per cent on all policies issued for the counties of Fresno, Tulare, Kern, Kings and Madera; also with the insertion of a three-fourths value clause.

Will Reorganize.

New York, August 25.—From the success which is attending the efforts to effect a reorganization of the defunct cordage trust it now seems more than probable that the farmer will not reap any advantage from the break in the concern that has maintained extortionate prices for the past eight or ten years. The subscriptions to the stock of the reorganized trust are coming in as rapidly as could be expected under prevailing financial conditions, and the time for the assenting stockholders to pay their second contribution, which, according to the original arrangemen expired today, has been extended.

John Good, the only formidable enemy of the old trust and who waged a bitter warfare against it for several years, will probably become president of the new concern. The prospects are certainly bright for keeping binding twine at artificial prices and with a conservative management substituted for the wild cat financiering and the aristocratic manipulating of the original combine competition will be practically wiped out. An extensive campaign will be waged this fall among western farmers with a view to inducing congress to place binding twine on the free list. It is said that with the competion of the extensive manufacturers in Belfast and other parts of Ireland it would be impossible to corner the market or dictate prices.

Lost in the Storm.

New York, August 25.—A pilot boat arriving this afternoon brought Henry Suza, the only survivor of the crew of five of the schooner Narragansett, Captain Chase, bound from Philadelphia to Wareham, Mass., coal laden. The schooner, he says, went down yesterday morning off Highlands, and he drifted about on a spar until picked up.

The fishing smack Malinda Wood, which was towed in today, reports that when the hurricane struck the foremast it was carried away and First Officer Vogan and four seamen were carried overboard and drowned.

A tugboat with eight loaded scows which went out yesterday, got back this afternoon after a terrible struggle, and reports losing seven of the scows, each containing one man.

Ready for Grain.

St. Paul, Minn., August 26.—The elevator companies of Minnesota, having failed to make an arrangement with the farmers and bankers as to the method of moving the grain crop, have taken the bull by the horns and have resolved themselves to push the crop to central markets as soon as possible. Ten elevators were opened yesterday at Lake Crystal, Garden City, Vernon, Amboy, Elmore, Madelia, Brewster, Sheldon, Sioux Falls and Mintrose. Twenty-six more will be opened on Monday. The companies claim they have the promise of plenty of funds from eastern banks and will pay currency or certificates for all grain purchased.

Good News for Ranchers.

San Francisco, August 26.—The arrival of the two overdue ships Celtic Chief and Harland from Calcutta caused a collapse in the grain bag market today. This will be good news for California farmers. The two vessels brought an aggregate of 3,000,000 bags. The price of bags for immediate delivery, which had been up to 7¾ cents, fell to 7¼ cents, but offers to sell those on board the Harland, deliverable next week when the vessel discharges, were made at 6¾ cents, and lower prices still are expected.

Boy Drowned.

Modesto, August 25.—Guy Holsten, aged 12 years, son of W. A. Holsten, carpenter and contractor, while standing near an embankment of Dry creek throwing stones at birds, fell in and was drowned. The body was recovered about twenty minutes later, and when taken out he was alive, but he died before a doctor could reach him.

CHICAGO'S BLAZE.

Not So Great as at First Estimated.

Chicago, August 25.—Insurance agents and adjusters were busy today among the ruins of last night's South Chicago fire. Daylight investigation diminishes the actual number of houses destroyed 50 per cent of the estimates made last night when the fire was in progress. What was last night a red hot smoking mass of embers and thought to be the ruins of between 200 and 250 houses today is conceded by the police to be 131 houses.

The district burned abounded in one and two story frame dwellings, the average cost of which was $500.

Most of the owners were insured, though very few carried insurance on personal effects. This would make the loss on residences aggregate $196,500, including loss on the larger structures, such as the German Lutheran and the Methodist Episcopal churches, or on the property of the Sunday Coal Company.

The fireboat Chicago is deluging the coal yards today. On the surface there appeared to be but little damage done, but Superintendent Bullock is afraid that the center of the heaps is little more than ashes. He figures the company's loss at $175,000, with insurance at $65,000, with a further loss of $25,000 on buildings and tramways leased by the company from A. T. Thatcher's estate.

The loss of the A. R. Beck Lumber Company is found today to be comparatively small.

The Dead Duke.

Coburg, August 26. The body of Duke Ernst of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha laid in state yesterday at the castle of Rheinhardsbrun. Many people from the villages and the country round about the castle viewed the remains of their late ruler.

The body was attired in the uniform of the Cuirassiers, and on the breast were orders and medals that had been awarded the duke. The room in which the body lay was profusely decorated with flowers and mourning draperies. A number of troops and foresters from the duke's domains guarded the remains.

The diet assembled in extraordinary session today. Prime Minister Strange formally notified the members of the death of Duke Ernst, and announced the events that had occurred on the day following his demise, including the taking of the oath of allegiance to the constitution by the duke's successor, the Duke of Edinburgh.

The prime minister declared that Duke Alfred (the Duke of Edinburgh) had assumed the government of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha. The diet adopted a resolution expressing the hope that Duke Alfred's reign would prove a blessing to the country and to the empire.

Pushing the Work.

San Francisco, August 25.—There was a lively scene in the park this morning. Over 30 scrapers and teams and 150 men were at work grading on the edge of Concert valley and in chopping down trees to make room for the buildings that are to contain the exhibits of the Midwinter Fair. The applicants for work were more than numerous. All the morning idle men applied for positions either at chopping down trees or running scrapers. Many were turned away, but some were given work. The contractors expect to have 300 men at work in a couple of days. It will take a couple of weeks to finish it.

The fair managers expect that when the grading shall have been completed they will be already to go to work on the buildings. The specifications for the buildings will probably be acted on Monday, and very little time will then be necessary to get to work.

Under Small Bonds.

Kansas City, August 25.—Cashier Sately was given a preliminary hearing before a justice today on a charge of grand larceny, based upon the allegations that he received deposits in the Kansas City Safe Deposit and Savings bank when he knew the bank was insolvent, waived examination and was held to the grand jury. Upon conclusion of the hearing more warrants were served on Sately charging him with grand larceny. He was released upon bonds of $20,000. President Darragh, who was under bonds of $5000 on a charge of grand larceny, was also arrested on three more warrants, charging the same crime, and he was held under bonds of $20,000.

Gone to the Wall.

New York, August 26.—Insley, Doubleday & Co., wholesale dealers in paints in this city and Australia, have become financially embarrassed and have placed their affairs in the hands of their creditors. They are also principal owners of the Stanford folding bed of this city, with a factory at Point Pleasanton, W. Va. The company, it is declared, was affected by the firm's embarrassment. The total liabilities are about $150,000; assets about $210,000. They have offered to pay 40 cents on the dollar, paying in one and two years without interest. It is said the creditors have practically accepted the offer. A committee of five creditors was appointed to consult with the firm.

About Jute Bags.

San Francisco, August 25.—The opinion affecting the sale of jute bags manufactured in the state prison was today addressed by Oregon Sanders, deputy attorney general, to Charles Sontag of the board of prison directors. It holds that the Ostrom act is void, and that the prison directors can dispose of bags on hand in such a manner as to meet the demands of farmers and all other consumers.

A Cold Blooded Brute.

Milwaukee, August 25.—The bodies of a woman and child, found weighted with heavy stones in the Milwaukee river, have been identified as those of Mrs. Joseph King and her 5-year-old daughter Grace. Gustav Scharff, who has been living with Mrs. King, has been arrested and he made a complete confession late tonight. He said the woman was a burden to him and he decided to rid himself of her and the child.

Took the Money.

Chippewa Falls, Wis., August 25.—Trouble over Seymour's bank culminated today in the arrest of Assistant Cashier John Masiner on a charge of taking money collected on depositors' claims. Masiner gave bonds. A warrant has been issued for the arrest of Cashier W. L. Seymour, but it has not been served. Masiner is a member of the city board of aldermen and board of supervisors.

Italian Riots.

Rome, August 26.—Late dispatches from Naples say that mobs have been smashing street lamps and windows in the outlying districts since 8 o'clock. The militia has been kept moving from district to district to disperse the crowds. Wherever soldiers appeared they were hissed by the crowd. Several sharp fights, in which many were injured, were reported at 11 o'clock.

High Vaulting.

San Francisco, August 25.—Clinton Morse, of the class '94, University of California, broke the world's record for long distance pole vaulting this afternoon by jumping twenty-six feet five and five-eighths inches, beating the record made by A. H. Green, a Harvard of '93, by one and one-eighth inches.

THE CLOSING HOURS

Of the All-Important Money Problem in

THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVE

A Prediction as to the Action of Congress on the Silver Question.

Washington, August 26.—This was the last day of the silver debate in the house and the galleries were crowded with spectators. The speaker announced the debate would be closed by Wilson and Blount for and against the repeal bill.

Clarke of Missouri was the first speaker in favor of repeal. Then came ex-Speaker Reed, who made a long speech. He said the principal cause of the financial depression was due to the uncertainty of manufacturers as to tariff legislation. He considered the Sherman act and the accumulation of silver as an indication of approaching disaster rather than the chief cause.

McMillan of Tennessee next spoke in favor of bimetallism, as did Geary of California, though the latter wanted the rate fixed at 20 to 1.

Wilson of West Virginia, author of the bill, closed the debate in support of the measure. He said it had been argued from the first speech to the last made against the pending bill, while stopping the purchase of silver would throw the country upon a gold basis, the bill proposed here would not demonetize a single silver dollar today circulating in any part of the country. The bill had come, not to destroy, but to save. "It had come, not to strike down silver, but to place it at once and forever on an impregnable basis with the gold in circulation in this country.

Morton inquired whether the passage of the bill would necessitate the sale of bonds in order to secure gold. Wilson said there would be no necessity for the government to issue bonds for any purpose. The bill carried with it not only a promise of the maintenance of a parity between gold and silver, but it carried parity itself.

McMillen inquired whether the gentleman proposed to follow this bill up with a proposition for free coinage.

Wilson answered that he was satisfied it was the earnest desire of the Democratic administration not only to support the existing silver circulation in this country, but to increase the issue of silver currency to the utmost extent that it was safe to do so, and to keep silver on a parity with gold.

A recess was taken until 8 o'clock this evening.

A few more speeches were made at the evening session and at 11 o'clock the house adjourned until noon Monday, when the first vote on the Wilson bill will be taken.

The following prediction has been made as to the action of congress on the silver question: In the house on Monday Wilson's repeal bill will be passed: the bill will then go to the senate, where it will be pigeon-holed; the senate will continue the discussion at least two weeks longer and will then pass Voorhees' bill; then Voorhees' bill will go over to the house where it will be acted on, and with little delay the bill will be passed and sent to the President for his signature.

Voorhees' bill only differs from Wilson's bill in making a declaration in in favor of bimetallism.

AN EX-CONVICT'S STORY.

Pitiful Plaint of a Man Who Has Served a Term For Forgery.

"No. 15,481" tells a pitiable story of his difficulties in attempting to obtain a living honestly after undergoing a term of imprisonment. He was sentenced 34 years ago to two years' imprisonment for forgery. Previously he had been possessed of considerable means, had been brought up in luxury, but exhausting his fortune had committed forgery to obtain more money. During his imprisonment he came into contact with many young fellows who had committed similar crimes, and who had not the slightest idea as to how they were to gain a living when they got out. When he was released, he had a few pounds, and when this was gone he applied to the Discharged Prisoners' Aid society.

He says: "I was told I could come into the house (and so mix with some of the greatest of criminals), for which I should have to chop wood or do tailoring, etc., but this I objected to do, so was given a note to take to a tradesman in a certain district of London, who offered me a situation as traveler on commission (only) for the sale of cart grease, which I politely declined. It matters not what position a man held in life previous to his getting into trouble, on release this society offers the same means of obtaining an honest livelihood to every one—that is, chopping and making up bundles of firewood, working in the tailors' shops, taking on a milk round with a hand truck, traveling on commission for some article which the public in 90 cases out of 100 refuse to look at, much less to purchase.

"It is now nearly 18 months since I was released, during which time I have been living out a wretched existence, sometimes going days without food and walking the streets at night, and sometimes I am able to earn a few shillings by addressing postal wrappers. I can assure you, sir, that if the authorities would allow me inside the prison (without committing another crime) I would return today. It will ultimately come to my going back or suicide."—London News.

Refuses the Legion of Honor.

The French government, or rather the grande chancellerie of the Legion of Honor, is in a curious fix with regard to one of the New Year's nominations. Among the persons gazetted as chevaliers is M. Laborde, an ex-senator, at present president of the council general for the department of the Ariege. M. Laborde, who is immensely popular in his own part of the country, is, it appears, an extremely retiring man, in proof of which it is mentioned that he only stood as a senator when it was thought that unless he did the seat would be lost to the Republicans, and that he resigned on the first convenient opportunity. To his friends, therefore, it causes no surprise to hear that he refuses the proffered distinction.

But—and here is the difficulty—there is no precedent for such a refusal. The prefect of the department, who recommended the nomination, has only just assumed office, and he appears to have been somewhat misled by a friend of M. Laborde's as to this gentleman's feelings in the matter. One thing is certain, and that is that M. Laborde cannot be officially received into the legion until he has fulfilled the customary formality of nominating a senior member of the body to be his "godfather," as it is called.

Decorated he is, however, in spite of all, and decorated he will remain until the crack of doom, unless in despair of disembarrassing himself of his unwelcome honor in any other way he should commit some more or less disgraceful act which would enable him to be dismissed from the legion like any other misdemeanant.—London News.

BLOUNT'S RETURN

May Have Some Political Significance.

Atlanta, August 25.—Minister Blount returned to his home today. When it was suggested to him that his friends wish to make him governor, he said: "The first I knew of that was what I saw in a newspaper while in Honolulu. I have not given the matter any thought. When I retired from congress it was with a view to taking some rest, in which I have not succeeded. I hope to take that rest now. What the future may develop I cannot say. I am not a candidate for any office, however."

It is still believed here, however, that Mr. Blount's return was hastened by the fact that the governorship campaign will open with the October session of the legislature. Mr. Blount, it is said, desires to succeed Colquitt in the senate, and the governorship is held to be the doorway to the senate chamber.

A Light Sentence.

San Francisco, August 26.—In the United States District court this morning C. M. Murray, the last of the counterfeiting gang, with the exception of Howell, pleaded guilty, and upon his statement that he is ready to give the government valuable information, he received a sentence of two years and was fined $200. Murray will testify against Howell at the latter's retrial.

Judge Sanderson today set aside his recent order, appointing J. E. Farnum receiver of the People's Home Savings bank. The directors announce that the bank will reopen for business next week.

Buried Wealth.

City of Mexico, August 26.—Alraney Gonzales, a well known citizen of this city, has created a sensation by publishing a letter in which he states that in a cellar of a correction school here he found a cavity in which was a cipher inscription, together with a key to it. The inscription gave information and complete directions as to the location of $3,000,000 of treasure, which is hidden in the building. Gonzales states that he is making preparations to recover the wealth.

A Farmer's Loss.

Selma, August 26.—About 12 o'clock last night the dwelling house of A. Gartenlaub, six miles north of town, was destroyed by fire with all its contents. The family was absent, and Mr. Gartenlaub had just returned from Sanger, and after lighting a lamp, had gone to the barn to put up his team. In a few minutes he saw the house in flames. He thinks that the lamp exploded. Loss $1[illegible],000; insurance $8000.

MRS. FERBERS' PLAINT

THE VICTIM OF A GOSSIPING MAN.

She Accuses Lynch of Blackening Her Reputation—An Innocent Missive.

Mrs. Joe Ferber will probably hesitate before she allows another man to enter her house as a lodger. It has always been the impression that women took the palm for gossiping, but Mrs. Ferber has had an experience which convinces her that men are no whit inferior to their sisters in this accomplishment.

Yesterday morning she and her stepmother appeared in Justice Crichton's court and asked that Fred W. Lynch be arrested and subjected to the corrective course of treatment bestowed upon offenders in Sheriff Scott's torture chamber.

Mrs. Ferber, who is a comely brunette, stated that Lynch had lodged in her house for some time past. One day she gave him a letter written by her to Jay Bennett, asking him to deliver it to Jay. Lynch accepted the commission, but, instead of giving the missive to the person it was intended for, delivered it to Mrs. Ferber's worst enemy, a certain woman.

The letter, Mrs. Ferber said, was merely a friendly communication and contained nothing that could in any way compromise her. Notwithstanding this the woman into whose hands it fell put a wicked construction upon it and sedulously spread reports damaging to Mrs. Ferber's character. In this she had the hearty co-operation of Lynch, who impugned Mrs. Ferber's constancy and tried to convince Mr. Ferber that his wife's relations with Bennett were of a culpable nature.

When Mrs. Ferber became aware of Lynch's conduct she advised him to leave the house, and immediately visited the woman into whose hands her letter to Bennett had fallen and made her return it. This letter Mrs. Ferber brought with her into court and submitted it to Justice Crichton to show what an innocent epistle it was. It reads as follows:

"Well old Jay I received your letter some time ago and I never felt like answern it till today. Friends I think we will be sum day. I want to have a talk with you just as soon as I get a chance, but I don't want you to stop at the house and say anything. I will see you somewhere some time and I will talke to you, well Jay, you had no business to do what you did. I would never got mad at you if it was not for what you said to me. don't wait,—answer soon. this is all. Mrs. Annie Ferber."

Up to a late hour yesterday Justice Crichton had not decided what to make the charge against Lynch. The trial will no doubt be an interesting one.

Petaluma Racing.

Petaluma, August 26. 2.20 trot, unfinished—McGregor 1, Dubec 2, Maud 3. Time, 2.19½.

Special trot, unfinished—Margaret Worth 1, Kitty S 2, Altissimo 3. Time, 2.28¼.

Free for all trot—Shylock 1, Truman 2, Edenia 3. Time, 2.15¼.

2.25 pace—Nellie J 1, Gipsy 2, Santa Ana Dick 3. Time, 2.20½.

2.27 trot—General 1, Wils 2, Mustaph 3. Time, 2.20½.

Futurity stake trot—Secret 1, Major 2, Brown 3. Time, 2.27½.

Gone Wrong.

San Francisco, August 26.—C. T. Pidwell, for many years secretary of the Odd Fellows building, was arrested today on a charge of embezzling $4000. The charges are that he withheld rents paid for rooms in the building by various lodges. He is well known among Odd Fellows throughout the state.

Will Surely Fight.

Kingston, N. Y., August 26.—William A. Brady, Corbett's manager, said here last night that Mitchell and Corbett would surely fight for the championship of the world. He would not give Mitchell any chance to escape Corbett, even if he had to dare Mitchell to fight before an athletic club in London.

Railroad Wreck.

Danbury, Conn., August 26.—A terrible wreck is reported on the Harlem railroad at Dickman's station, ten miles west of here. The Pittsburg express and the local train collided at 2 p.m. and seventeen persons are reported to have been killed. The town has been called on for assistance.

President Cleveland is expected to return to Washington tonight.

UNEMPLOYED RIOTERS

Unsuccessfully Attempt to Parade

IN THE STREETS OF CHICAGO

Three Officers and Two Rioters More or Less Injured in the Melee.

Chicago, August 26.—A short but bloody riot occurred in front of the city hall this afternoon. Police officers and parading unemployed workingmen came together, and clubs and rocks were used with serious effect.

Inspector Alex Ross, Sergeant Swift and Patrolman James Larkin were more or less injured and two rioters were cut about the head. This afternoon hundreds of unemployed men gathered at Lake Front park to listen to addresses relative to the labor situation. At the close of the speech-making they started for a parade. A United States mail wagon unsuccessfully attempted to get through the crowd and word was sent to Inspector Ross in the city hall. The inspector walked over to the corner of Clark street and calling a couple of policemen ordered them to clear the passage for the mail wagon. This angered the crowd. Near the sidewalk was a buggy belonging to J. H. Martindall, whom the crowd directed to get out of the way. This he could not do and the mob seized the buggy and threw it upon the sidewalk with a crash. It was when Inspector Ross at this moment, followed by three officers, rushed into the crowd and ordered it back that the rioting commenced.

Ross was struck on the head with a paving stone and felled to the earth. The officer regained his feet and attacked the maddened crowd. With powerful blows he knocked down several rioters, his men standing by him pluckily. The crowd was too strong for them, however, and when Sergeant Swift went down with a broken head Inspector Ross drew his revolver and kept the mob at bay for a moment. Inspector Shea hurried from the city hall at the head of a dozen men and charged on the crowd. The police by this time had got the better of the mob and had forced it back after a lively struggle, in which clubs, stones and revolvers were freely used on both sides.

A few minutes later Inspector Lewis came up at the head of seventy men, followed later by patrol wagons bearing 200 more policemen.

The crowd which numbered 7000 by this time, was quickly dispersed. When Mayor Harrison a few minutes later learned of the fight, he ordered that hereafter there should be no more parades nor meetings allowed.

English Yachting.

London, August 26.—The regatta of the Royal Dart Yacht club took place yesterday. The course was in the English channel and was sailed over four times, making a total distance of forty miles. The first prize was £50. The wind was blowing a light breeze from the northwest when the first start was made. The Satanita was first. The Navahoe finished second, seven minutes and forty-five seconds behind the Satanita. The Britania did not start.

The Cholera Record.

Antwerp, August 26.—There are daily in this city two or three cases of cholera.

Berlin—A case of cholera was reported in this city to-day.

Tripoli—Several cases of suspected cholera have been found among the Mecca pilgrims and the patients have been taken to the hospital. Most of the pilgrims with whom the stricken persons were making the journey have been quarantined.

Gold Coming.

London, August 26.—The sum of £50,000 in gold was drawn from the Bank of England today for shipment abroad. Of this amount £10,000 will go to the United States and £40,000 to Montreal.

A FIGHT IN JAIL.

A Would Be Negro Cannibal Chews a White Man.

Sunday afternoon a peculiarly vicious and inexcusable attack was made on a white man in jail by a negro prisoner named Merwin.

It seems that these prisoners got into a dispute, and the negro in an offensive manner called the white man a liar, when the latter struck him.

The negro then pitched into the white man, who was much the smaller, while another big brute of a negro prevented the other prisoners from interfering, by threats and menacing blows.

The other negro got the white man down under him and bit him in the back and clawed him in the face in a terrible manner.

The white man, though helpless, refused to acknowledge himself whipped, although he suffered excruciating pain from the terrible bites of the negro in his loins.

The jailer called John A. Barker, who was visiting in the jail, to his assistance and separated them. They had some difficulty in getting them into the cell, and in the scuffle the larger negro got his hand badly smashed by the iron door thereof.

THOMAS GETS HIS COIN.

A Decision of a Bet That Did Not Decide.

Judge Webb finally disposed of a much talked of case yesterday in Thomas vs. the Bank of Central California, in which the latter was intervenor.

The agent of the Provident Savings Assurance Company and that of the Mutual Life Insurance Company were competing for life insurance business here three or four years ago and made a wager of $1000 on the relative merits of their respective companies, the winnings to go to the city of Fresno.

The committee of citizens selected to decide the matter did a thrifty turn and reported that both had lost.

This did not suit the agents and suit was instituted by one of them to recover the amount wagered, which had been deposited in the Bank of Central California.

Judge Webb held that the decision of the committee was not a decision as contemplated by the parties to the wager and awarded the plaintiff the sum demanded without costs, and granted a stay of execution for sixty days.

Gallagher Gets There.

Judge Harris announced a decision in the case of James Gallagher vs. J. P. Vincent, by which he decides the contest for a seat in the city Board of Education in favor of the contestant.

Judge Harris takes Judge Graham's view of the form of ballot and statements necessary to make it of legal form.

Republican ballots, on which four names were voted without stating whether for full term or vacancy, were thrown out as irregular for uncertainty, there being but three vacancies for full term. This elects Gallagher. Judge Harris will file a written opinion.

Miss Daisy Sharp is visiting her aunt, Mrs. Daisy Welsh, at Armona.

THE MARCEAUS SUED.

McDermott Asks $10,000 Damages to His Broken Bones.

W. A. McDermott instituted a damage suit against Amanda J. Marceau and Theodore C. Marceau in the superior court yesterday.

The complaint sets forth that the defendants were on the 10th day of Ju[ly] last the owners of the Fiske block, ... the corner of J and Mariposa streets, Fresno.

On the ... the plaintiff fell down the open, unguarded stairway to the cellar on the J street side, thereby breaking the ... of his right wrist and hand, and otherwise ... injuring himself through the ... of the defendants.

He claims that the injury to the hand and wrist are permanent, and ... these injuries and the expense of medical attention he demands $10,000 for his damages.

Busy Sanger.

Last Monday night the K.R.L.Co. put on an extra shift in the box factory and is now operating it day and night. The company has received orders for immense quantities of fruit and packing boxes, trays, etc., and the factories here are being worked to their fullest capacity to meet the demand. About thirty men are employed on the night shift. They work ten hours and receive the same pay as the day operatives. Work for the night shift commences at 6.30 p.m. A first-class electric light plant is located in the box factory, and the numerous incandescent lamps make it as light as day inside the building.—Herald.

I. O. G. T. Annual Session.

The annual session of the Fresno District lodge, I.O.G.T., will be held in Sanger on September 1st and 2d. There will be an open meeting on Friday evening, and on the following day a banquet will be given under the auspices of Sanger lodge. It is expected that there will be a large attendance of delegates from all parts of the county, and the local prohibitionists will endeavor to entertain their guests in a royal manner.—Reedley Exponent.

Reedley Ships Hogs.

W. D. Wright shipped two carloads of hogs to Los Angeles Saturday. This is the first shipment of hogs from this point. The hogs were mostly raised in the foothill region. We are glad to hear that Mr. Wright expects to continue to make large shipments. It would be a blessing locally if there were more of a diversity of products in this section. Ready money would circulate more freely and greatly add to the general prosperity.—Exponent.

A SUDDEN DEATH.

Lucca Zenovitch Dies Unexpectedly near Eisen's.

Yesterday afternoon Lucca Zenovitch came to an unexpected death near Eisen's vineyard.

He was found lying in the road near Eisen's and at first was supposed to be intoxicated, but afterward it was ascertained that such was not the case.

Mr. Metrovich, for whom he worked, was sent for, but before he arrived Zenovitch was dead.

Mr. Metrovich stated that Zenovitch came up from San Francisco last Sunday and had been working for him since then.

Yesterday he ate a hearty dinner at noon and soon after went to work and that was the last he saw of him until he was dead.

He had wandered a quarter of a mile from the place he was at work when found and the presumption is that he was overcome by the heat, owing to the great change of temperature between this place and San Francisco.

He was about 40 years of age, and quite fleshy. He was well connected in San Francisco and his relatives were at once notified of his death.

Coroner L. O. Stephens went out and brought the body in and an inquest will be held on the body tomorrow.

Sure Cure for Piles.

Itching piles are known by moisture like perspiration, causing intense itching when warm. This form as well as blind, bleeding or protruding, yield at once to Dr. Bosanko's Pile Remedy, which acts directly on the parts effected, absorbs tumors, alleys itching and effects a permanent cure. 50 cents. Druggist or mail. Circulars free. Dr. Bosanko, Philadelphia, Pa. Sold by Smith Bros., druggists.

A Word to Ladies.

Ladies who desire a beautiful clear skin, free from pimples, boils, blotches and other eruptions, should commence at once to use Dr. Gunn's Improved Liver Pills. They will also remove that heavy look about your eyes and make them bright, and will cure headache from whatever cause it arises. Remember you are only required to take one small pill at bed time, which is coated with pure sugar and will not gripe or produce any unpleasant sensation. Sold at 25c by Smith Bros., druggists.

Onions for Coughs and Colds.

There is no remedy that acts more promptly on the throat, lungs and chest than Onion Syrup. It loosens the phlegm enabling you to throw it off. It relieves that tightness and oppressive feeling in chest and all soreness of the lungs. As a tonic and restorative it has no equal. Dr. Gunn's Onion Syrup is medicated in a manner so as to be more effectual than the plain syrup and not have any taste or odor of the onions, making it very pleasant to take. Sold at 50c by Smith Bros. druggists.

"It is the mind that makes the man,"

said Watts, but modern ethics deny this, and give the credit to the tailor. It is questionable, however, if either are right.

Food has some claims

in this respect, therefore those parents who would build up the physique of their children pay strict attention to their diet. Children are all fond of pastry; for this to be healthfully prepared,

COTTOLENE

must be used as a shortening. It is

Recommended by the best Cooks.

Consult your physician upon its healthfulness.

Send three cents in stamps to N. K. Fairbank & Co., Chicago, for handsome Cottolene Cook Book, containing six hundred recipes, prepared by nine eminent authorities on cooking.

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VOTE for the court house bonds next Saturday.

A CORRUPTION fund is being raised in Ohio whose judicious distribution it is hoped by the Democrats will defeat McKinley.

MRS. LANGTRY, it is stated, will not visit the United States this year; so we are spared at least one threatened affliction.

THAT it would make silver mining profitable appears to be the sole reason with some people for their opposition to bimetallism.

HOW do the people of Madera, Tulare, Kings and Kern counties like the threat of the insurance trust to increase the rates in those counties from 50 to 100 per cent?

THE hope of the silver men is in the senate now. Cleveland's patronage mill will be invitingly exposed to the view of the faltering gold bugs and the weak silverites.

IT is stated by a French scientist that no living germ or disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon. Wonder if the essence can rid the financial situation of gold bugs?

IT has remained for Democratic rule to produce that anomaly on American soil, a bread riot. Here is another chance for a free trade homily from ex-Secretary Whitney on the "lower classes."

QUITE a victory was scored by the unconditional repeal men in the house yesterday; a greater one, in fact, than was expected. The Wilson act, an administration measure, was passed by a vote of 239 to 110. It appears as if some of the silver advocates couldn't withstand the promises of Fisher Cleveland.

THE French seem to be determined to get into trouble. Not satisfied with recent aggressions on the rights of Siam, they now demand what would be equivalent to disorganization of the Siamese army—the dismissal of its Danish officers. It is to be hoped the French will get, not what they want, but what they need.

A RESIDENCE in the east seems to have a civilizing effect upon Chinamen. In New York the other day one Ah Bow killed himself because his white girl deserted him. Out here he would have killed the girl. Since eastern influences have such favorable effects upon the Mongolian heart and mind, why not ship them to the Atlantic seaboard.

THE guileless Bedouins who infest the Midway Plaisance at the World's Fair have a way of dealing with debtors that must be very effective. A few days ago they bound and gagged their manager, tied him to a horse and lashed the animal into a gallop. When the manager was finally rescued he realized, it is said, that there were worse experiences than paying salaries promptly.

EDUCATORS are giving considerable attention to the method of writing now taught in the schools, and practiced by ninety-nine people out of every hundred. It is asserted that the slanting script is the cause of myopia and curvature of the spine, and the reformers advocate vertical writing. Medical men agree with these educators, if indeed it was not they who first suggested the change, and it is probable that in a few years vertical writing will be taught in the schools instead of the slanting.

IN a column editorial the Boston Herald endeavors to convince an inquiring reader that now is the very time to revise the tariff. The reasons given by this journal are unique. It argues that the condition of the country is as bad as possible, therefore tariff reduction can make it no worse. In other words, the patient is as low as he well can be, and hence this is the opportune time for an operation that requires all his vitality and recuperative powers. This is bad logic and dangerous practice.

THAT organization of dudish butchers known as the Country club held its shoot at Monterey the other day and slaughtered a large number of pigeons in the usual cold-blooded manner. There is absolutely nothing to be said in favor of such spectacles as the Country club provides. They furnish no "sport" and serve no useful purpose. So far as the improvement of marksmanship is concerned, that can be as well accomplished by using inanimate and moving targets. Such disgusting exhibitions as the Country club gives should be interdicted.

"THE thousands of workingmen who are out of employment," says ex-Congressman Frederick Miles of Connecticut, "no doubt take a deep interest in the bulletins of Mr. Cleveland's fishing expeditions. Still they cannot feed their families on fish stories. They are not very nourishing. How would it do for Mr. Cleveland to devote all the fish he catches and present them to the men who have lost their positions since his administration began? There would not be enough fish to go around, of course, but every little helps, and the President would receive credit for his good intentions."

IF the Pacific Coast Insurance Union has decided to recede from its inimical attitude toward Fresno we have not yet been apprised thereof. It certainly seems as if due deliberation would convince the union that it has taken a very unwise step, and one that will redound to its own serious injury. These are times in which people think and it will not require much mental exertion on their part to understand that the union is taking advantage of the great privileges obliging legislatures have conferred upon it. Naturally, the people will see to it that such men are sent to the legislature next time as will withdraw these privileges. The people will do the right thing under great provocation sometimes, and that queer combination known as the Pacific Coast Insurance Union is in a fair way to find this out. No valid reason has yet been given by it for its 50 per cent increase in rates here, and it is extremely improbable that it can advance any. The union has become too bold in its prosperity and a great fall is in store for it.

THE Examiner makes the following suggestions which, if followed, it believes will relieve the wine growers:

The worst sufferers just now are the wine growers. They are dependent upon the small country wineries for their market, and these are unable to buy their grapes because they can obtain no advances from the banks. If the wine were made it could be sold to the large dealers in the city, but it cannot be made until the grapes are picked, the grapes cannot be picked without money, and money cannot be had until the wine is sold. This is the apparently unscalable ringfence that imprisons the viticultural industry.

If no help can be obtained from capitalists it ought still be possible for the growers to help themselves. In the east the lack of ready money has led to every variety of substitute, and somehow people manage to live and work when they have to do it on credit. If the wine makers would issue warehouse receipts for convenient amounts of wine on deposits of grapes they might serve the purposes to a considerable extent of currency. A still better substitute for money would be certified checks dated ninety days ahead. The banks might venture to certify the checks on deposit of warehouse receipts for grapes as collateral security. This would give the growers a chance to turn their crops into wine before their obligations matured.

The great trouble would be in meeting payrolls, and this is one of the chief complications in the Chinese problem. It is possible in some districts to contract with a Chinese boss for labor and secure a reasonable time for payment, while white men must be paid cash on the nail. If white laborers could be induced to accept safe credit paper much of the difficulties of the growers would disappear. There is a chance here for contractors of means to make handsome profits by taking the place of the Chinese bosses, furnishing white labor in bulk, paying the wages of the men, and reimbursing themselves from the proceeds of the ranchers' crops.

Whatever plan may be thought best something should be done at once. The vintage is too important a part of our resources to be sacrificed to an irrational lockup of coin.

THE following from Dunn's Review gives an idea of the extent of the industrial depression in the east: "The arrest of industry goes so far that a third of the iron production ceased in the month of July, and the consumption of iron in manufacture diminished 46 per cent from May 1 to July 1. Not even this shrinkage stimulates demand enough to support prices, which remain the lowest on record, and further stoppages in August have reduced the weekly output below 100,000 tons. Copper has declined to $9\frac{3}{4}$ cents and lead to $3\frac{1}{2}$ cents, with narrow trade. Shoe shops are looking in vain for further orders, and last week's shipments from Boston were 16,000 cases or 20 per cent less than those of the same week last year. At Fall River alone 700,000 spindles stopped on Saturday, and the whole number of spindles in all the Southern states is said to be less than the number now idle in New England. Even more than lack of orders, want of confidence in the integrity of orders troubles the textile mills, for cancellations multiply."

IT is about time that sailors be given ampler protection by the law from brutal ships' officers. The instances of the maltreatment of seamen are numerous, but it rarely occurs that the officers inflicting it are brought to account. The latest addition to the long list of murderous ships' officers are Captain Gunson and Mate Martin of the British ship Dunsyre. There is no need of detailing the charges made against them by the crew, for it is the same old and probably true story of atrocious abuse of power. For well-known reasons the discipline aboard ships must be stricter than elsewhere, but officers should not be permitted to overstep the bounds of humanity in enforcing it. When mutinies occur their cause may in most cases be safely set down as having been the brutality of those in command. When a sailor mutinies his punishment is meted out to him expeditiously enough, but the conviction of cruel masters and mates is much less frequent. Let more justice be done in the matter.

NEWS comes from the city that the Pacific Insurance Union has raised the rate of insurance in Fresno 50 per cent on all classes of property. The union has also decided to insure only to three-quarter the value of property, so that if a person loses all his property by fire he will receive but three-fourths of its value. The action of the union is entirely unwarranted and an outrage. Fresno has a good fire department and the back yards of the houses are kept in as good order as are those of other cities. It looks very much as if the union were trying to make up the losses elsewhere by cinching Fresno. Let the people of this town exercise the greatest cleanliness about their premises, hire private watchmen and drop their insurance. The boodle combination termed the Pacific Insurance Union should be given a lesson.

IT is very easy to talk about having confidence, but hard too feel it. When congress decides upon a sound financial policy—one that will give silver due recognition—confidence will be forthcoming quickly enough. At the same time it is unwise to make out the situation worse than it is.

IT would be well to have a little patience with white workingmen. They cannot be expected to learn to pick grapes properly in a few hours. With careful supervision, however, they should be able to do as good work as Chinamen and certainly more.

IN view of the hard times it is advisable to vote for the issue of bonds in payment of the court house improvements. A heavy tax rate would be extremely burdensome at this time, and most people would suffer keenly from its imposition.

IF the pure water Sacramentans are now talking so much about is to be ladled out by the nude and pretty damsel whose picture appeared in Thursday's Bee, THE REPUBLICAN does not understand how any one can oppose the new system.

IT seems as if the work of aiding the deserving poor is being done by a few persons. Let every one extend a little assistance and thus distribute the burden equally. Many citizens well able to give aid have so far contributed nothing.

THOSE who would eat must work.

BUT little is heard nowadays of the Monterey & Fresno railroad. Colonel Jones, like many other alleged railroad builders, seems more prolific in promise than in performance. It was reported some time ago that rights of way had been obtained to the river, but this has turned out to be a rank fake. Can no correct information be obtained concerning this scheme?

THE Expositor acknowledges the statements of THE REPUBLICAN regarding the intrinsic value of gold and silver money to be correct, yet fails to see that any point has been made. The point made was that the stamp of the government gives currency value beyond its intrinsic worth. That silver is not permitted the same scope as gold is due to the bankers. Demonetize gold, and it, too, will decline in value.

FRESNO has done handsomely in the matter of providing food for the hungry laborers out of employment, says the Stockton Independent. In her generosity she has not been imprudent, however, but has acted wisely. She has provided for the worthy only and has done the honest poor a great kindness by refusing to let the hoodlum and the hobo partake of their food. Benevolence like that is doubly deserving of praise.

WILLIAM GILLES of Chicago has a daughter who caused a $900,000 fire. Miss Gilles, while heating a curling iron, accidentally upset a lamp and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property went up in smoke and 4000 people were made homeless. While not so esthetic a means as curling irons the old fashioned one of putting the hair up in paper certainly seems the safer way of making curls. Wonder what those homeless people think of Miss Gilles' curls?

THE Southern Pacific Railroad Company may, as the Call says, be trying to make the people in this valley believe they have railroads enough, but it will not meet with very brilliant success in this direction. A competing line in the San Joaquin valley would further develop the country and there would soon be plenty of business for it. Besides, the merchants and farmers along or near the new line should pledge themselves to give their business to the new road for a certain period. This would put the competing line on a good basis.

ECONOMY in city government is a rare virtue and therefore to be commended. However, it sometimes is carried to such extremes as to cease to be truly economic, as in the case of Steubenville, Ohio, where the horses of the fire department were put to work on street improvements and the city was destroyed. Our city trustees have taken a step in the direction of reducing expenses in the fire department, a matter that deserves careful consideration lest its efficiency be crippled by a too saving policy.

THERE should be as little calamity talk during the present stringency as possible. While business is exceedingly dull there is no danger of the country's going to the demnition bowwows. It is true that the Democratic policy in both financial and tariff matters brought the country to the verge of a great panic, but the people nerved themselves and refused to take the final step that would bring ruin upon them. The country is too great for even a Democratic administration to destroy. There is now a better feeling observable, at least on this coast, and confidence is again resuming sway. Confidence, not restored by anything the administration has done, but the result of reflection on the inexhaustible resources of the country, and the indomitable spirit of the people. There is no doubt that we have experienced the worst and that from now on there will be a steady though slow improvement in the situation. That progress in the return to prosperity would be more rapid if the adoption of a sound financial law could be expected of congress is certain, but as this cannot be depended upon we must be satisfied with going slower.

SENATOR PEFFER's resolution asking for an investigation of alleged violations of the law by the New York banks, should certainly be adopted when it again comes before the senate. Anti-administration [illegible] charge that these banks have failed to keep the reserve required by the law, having at one time during the present stringency been deficient $19,000,000; also, that the institutions mentioned receive deposits one day which they will not pay out the next except at a discount of from 2 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which is their price for currency. The issue of clearing house certificates is also animadverted upon, this relief measure being termed illegal. Not a few people believe that the administration has been and is in collusion with the bankers and speculators to create a panic by keeping money tied up in their vaults, the purpose being to force the gold standard on the country. The fact that the opposition to the adoption of the resolution mentioned came from administration Democrats, must certainly be considered significant.

SHOULD the United States come upon a silver basis for its currency, its gold going across the Atlantic to swell the great accumulations of the European banks and governmental treasuries, some interesting events would be sure to follow. Europe would have to continue buying American grain, flour and meat to feed its swarming populations, and would have to pay therefor in gold or its equivalent, precisely as Mexico is paid for her importations, and American farmers would become well to do. But the United States would not buy so heavily as now of European manufactures, being able vastly to increase its own output of every kind of goods. Another important result would be that the Americans would secure a very large share of the trade of this hemisphere, for the Americans of North, Central and South America would all be using silver money, and the Latin-Americans could better afford to trade with the United States. Luckily for us few of our national securities are held in Europe, the interest therefor being paid at home; also, of late Europeans have been sending back to the United States a large number of railway and other securities, lessening still further the amount of interest paid by us in Europe. The effect of all this in Europe would be a great financial crisis. In this country prosperity, however, would reign.

THE INSURANCE RATE.

The action of the Pacific Insurance Union in raising the rates 50 per cent on all classes of property within the corporate limits of Fresno has caused considerable discussion here. It is the general opinion of our citizens that this course is unjust to Fresno, and the reasons for the increase in rates given by representatives of the union will not change this opinion. The city of Fresno now has three fire engines and one chemical. The water supply is ample and the fire department efficient. While the condition of our back yards may not be all an insurance man might desire, there has certainly been a decided improvement in this regard. Why, then, has the union raised the rates? On account of the frequency of fires during the present summer, say its representatives. We believe that while fires have been more numerous this summer than during the past two or three years, the losses are not sufficiently heavy to warrant the action of the union. During the summers of 1892 and 1891 Fresno was fortunate in having very few fires and none of them, if we remember rightly, were large ones. The same may be said of the remaining months of those years. Now, this fire-less period must certainly have been profitable to the insurance companies and it is not right for them to squirm because there have been more fires than usual this year. Fresno is having the same experience other cities have had. There are years when the fire losses are few and others in which they are numerous, and this in spite of the vigilance of people and the efficiency of fire departments.

It is asserted by some of the agents that the newspapers are partly to blame for the rise in rates. The very charge exposes the insincerity of those making it. No doubt the exaggerated accounts of fires and mysterious hints of incendiarism sent to San Francisco newspapers by their Fresno correspondents have frightened some of the companies. But it has in most instances been shown that the fires were not attributable to incendiaries, and in no instance has such been proved to be the case. This circumstance has been published in San Francisco as well as Fresno newspapers and the insurance men know, therefore, that the first reports were exaggerated. Knowing the true state of affairs, then, how can they twist these exaggerated reports into a reason for increasing insurance rates? It is the business of insurance companies to take risks; that is their raison d'etre. Losses in one place are set off by profits in others. It is so in every business, yet other business men do not resort to the unjust measure just adopted by the Pacific Insurance Union to equalize or minimize losses. If the insurance companies wish to make a reform that will affect their exchequers beneficially let them reduce the exorbitant salaries of their officers.

It also appears that half a dozen or more companies have withdrawn their risks from Fresno entirely and retired from the field. This course is invariably pursued by these same companies when when insurance matters take a troublesome turn here, but they hasten back when the crisis has subsided and beg for the business they once spurned, to the injury of the companies that stood by our people, which alone deserved their patronage. It is stated that a few other companies will follow the example of the unworthy ones. If they do, let the property-holders of this city inscribe the names of these deserters on the tablet of their memory and treat them as deserters should be treated when the time comes.

Now for the Pacific Insurance Union. There is a rumor that the union threatens to withdraw from Fresno altogether. While much may be believed of this precious combination, we do not believe it would deal this city such a blow. It would cause considerable hardship in many quarters, making it impossible for persons having property to borrow money thereon, and otherwise injuriously affect this city. Since, however, there was no strong reason for the union to increase the rates as it has done, there is still less for its leaving the field altogether. Let the members of the union reconsider their action, take into account the just claims of our property holders, and reduce the rates to the old figure.

RAMBLING NOTES, issued by an insurance firm in San Francisco, naturally approves of the action of the Pacific Coast Insurance Union in increasing the rates. It bases its approval upon the same grounds on which the union based its increase, and the engaging unanimity displayed is affecting. Rambling Notes says a good deal about a moral hazard, but doesn't touch at all upon the immoral hazards made by the local agents of the companies represented in the union. It is confidently stated by not a few persons that in their competition for business insurance agents do not hesitate to issue policies in excess of the value of the property insured. Is not this a temptation for people to get a little ready money in an easy way? We do not wish to imply, however, that anyone has taken advantage of the insurance companies. There is no proof, nor do we believe such has been the case. It is evident, however, that due consideration for their welfare should cause the companies to give strict instructions to their agents to avoid over-insurance, and they could well afford to have appraisers to pass on the property insured before issuing policies to the applicants.

The argument dealing with the danger from the immoral floating element of the community hardly deserves attention. The authorities have shown their ability to keep it in check and the petty outbreak that occurred recently was speedily squelched. The suggestion of Shambling Notes that Judge Lynch be invoked is as idiotic as it is inconsistent. There are no disorders here to suppress and the floaters have found it so uncongenial a region that most of them have left the city. In short, there is no condition of affairs here to warrant the abominable cinch to which the union has subjected our property owners. The contention of a few light-headed citizens that the "penny-a-liners" were partly to blame for the increase is absurd. The accounts of fires sent to the San Francisco papers from here may have served as a convenient pretext, but certainly could not constitute a cause for the union's action.

Rev. T. H. B. Anderson has gone to Plainsburg. He will return Monday.

GOVERNOR MARKHAM has been notified that the California exhibit at the World's Fair is being conducted for the benefit of individuals instead of the state and that it is also badly managed in other respects. Rumors to this effect have been quite frequent of late and a searching investigation should be made.

IT is stated that Senator White is opposed to Senator Frye's bill to extend the tenure in which the Pacific railroad companies may pay their debts to the government. If this be true, the senator is taking a course that will meet with general approval in this state. The railroads have been sufficiently favored, and should be compelled to meet their obligations at once.

CONSIDERABLE surprise is being expressed because Marion Cannon, who seemed to be such a champion of silver, voted with the unconditional repeal men in the house the other day. Others on whom the silver men counted also deserted the cause, judging at least from their votes. It is possible that these people thought the bill would not pass the senate in its present shape, and therefore supposed they might as well be with the majority. It is doubtful, however, that the facility with which these so-called representatives relegate their convictions to the background will be appreciated by their constituents.

THE high and mighty of Los Angeles when in a merry mood do not disport themselves like weak kittens. They gleefully rush upon one another and "rastle" till one of the two breaks his leg, bursts a blood vessel, or experiences some other pleasant little fracture. One of these manly incidents occurred the other day, ex-Mayor Hazard and Judge B. N. Smith of the City of Angels being the principals. Mr. Hazard emerged from the friendly tussle with a fractured ankle. It is believed that while the occurrence was hugely funny the ex-mayor does not now appreciate the humor of the situation as keenly as does the judge.

A RECENT decision of the supreme court has shut off one of the avenues of escape of which criminals in this state have frequently availed themselves. It has no doubt been observed by most people how often it occurs that the chief witness for the prosecution fails to appear at the trial of a person whose conviction depends on said witness. The witness has been paid to decamp by the prisoner's friends, and justice miscarries. The decision provides that if the missing witness cannot be found by the sheriff after the exercise of due diligence, the transcript of the testimony given by the witness at the prisoner's preliminary examination may be introduced as evidence to take the place of oral testimony.

As an illustration of the money paid to writers as soon as they acquire a reputation, the September Cosmopolitan contains less than 8000 words, for which the sum of $1666 was paid. Ex President Harrison, Mark Twain and William Dean Howells are the three whose work commands such a price. The September number has more than 100 illustrations, giving the chief points of interest in the Columbian Exposition, and the Fair is treated by more than a dozen authors, including the famous English novelist, Walter Besant; the Midwinter Plaisance, by Julian Hawthorne; the Liberal Arts Building, by Kunz, the famous gem expert of Tiffany & Company; the Department of Mines, by the chief of that department, etcetera. A feature of this number is a story by Mark Twain, entitled, "Is He Living or Is He Dead."

CHAIRMAN WILSON of the ways and means committee anticipates a tariff bill that will conform strictly to the Chicago platform, says the New York Press. The commercial condition of the country looks as if the country anticipated it, too. The Chicago platform, be it remembered, reverses the decision of the United States supreme court and the doctrine of the greatest statesmen in American history, including Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jackson and Blaine, by declaring protection to productive industry unconstitutional. The Chicago platform proposes a revolution in economic principle, and it is no wonder if the business world disapproves of it and cries "Hands off?" It is not surprising that factory doors shut automatically, as it were, with the unemployed workingmen outside. Yes, the Chicago platform will be followed, and Chairman Wilson and his committee will, as they say, "retreat to some seaside resort," where the workingman can't get at them in his present unemployedness, to frame a revolutionary tariff bill—a marked contrast to McKinley's painstaking care to give every interest an opportunity to be heard, even while he favored American interests at the expense of foreign by giving every industry a chance to live.

THERE is no evidence that the Southern Pacific railroad company intends dealing fairly with the West Side settlers affected by the recent decision of Judge Ross. The company, soon after the decision in its favor was rendered, stated it would not be hard on the settlers and intended merely to require the payment of a nominal sum from each one. While this was a hardship to the settlers who had already spent considerable money improving the lands sold them by the government, many would no doubt have been willing to settle with the railroad company upon the terms proposed. It appears, however, that the company soon after that decided to appoint appraisers to appraise the lands Judge Ross took from the settlers, with the supposed intention of making each settler pay a sum in proportion to the value of his holding. Judging from the petition sent to congress by the settlers, reference to which was made in yesterday's REPUBLICAN, they have lost all hope so far as any fair action on the part of the railroad company is concerned, and therefore appeal to the government. The petition of these people should receive immediate attention and if the railroad's claim is just they should be indemnified for their losses by the government, whose representative's mistake put them in their sorry predicament.

ARCHIBALD CLAVERING GUNTER, the novelist and playwright, speaking of his new novel, says: "The style will be in the order of my former works." Archibald seems incorrigible.

THE BOND QUESTION.

On Saturday, September 2d, there will be held a special election for the purpose of submitting to the people of this county whether the supervisors shall be empowered to issue bonds in the sum of $100,000 for defraying the expense of the court house improvements. Under ordinary circumstances it is likely that many people would be opposed to the issue of bonds—such, at least, is the inference to be drawn from the action of the people on the same proposition last fall. Matters have changed since then, however, and the people seem to be in favor of the bonds now. To our own knowledge many who opposed the bonds last November now favor them. The chief reasons, and very potent ones, for this change of sentiment are the undeniable scarcity of money, the difficulty of disposing of our products to advantage just at present and the uncertainty regarding the future. It is believed by those, who being interested in the question of taxes have carefully investigated the bond proposition, that to pay for the improvements outright would entail a burden on the taxpayers which would be almost more than many of them could bear. The tax rate without bonds will be from 27 to 30 cents more than with bonds, and calculating on an assessment of $38,000,000, it can readily be seen the difference their adoption would make to the taxpayers. Is it not better to vote for the bonds and a low rate than against bonds and a high one? True, it will take a longer time to pay for the court house improvements, and we shall have to pay considerably more; but in times like the present the people can better afford to pay on the installment plan than to settle their indebtedness on the spot. We follow out this plan very frequently in our private purchases, and find that it is an easier way than to pay cash down. Why not, when the same reasons can be advanced, make our public purchases the same way? Were our people prosperous, could money be readily obtained, were there a fair demand for our products, and could we get good prices for them, the matter would have a different aspect. But the obligations of the people are already in excess of what they can pay, and an increase in the tax rate of from 27 to 30 cents would be imposing upon them a burden under which many of them would sink. It is advisable therefore to vote for the bonds. This will permit of a low tax rate, and make the payment of the court house indebtedness comparatively easy.

THE San Francisco Insurance Union announces that the various insurance companies have paid out on risks in Fresno the sum of $600,000, while only $400,000 have been taken in in the form of premiums. Query—if the insurance companies had taken $600,000 in and paid out $400,000 would publicity be given to the fact? And if the rate is increased in Fresno in order to make Fresno pay its own insurance and a profit beside, are we to understand that where fires are few rates are correspondingly low? But the rule that only three-fourths of the loss will be paid might prove salutary, says the Tulare Register. Selling out to insurance companies has had much to recommend it to unprincipled persons all along and the companies themselves are greatly to blame for the fact. They rarely fight a case where incendiarism is more than suspected and pay the risk rather than get the name of not paying promptly and without asking impertinent questions.

A POLICEMAN in San Francisco shot at two boys whom he saw running out of a chicken yard at night. Fortunately he hit neither of them. This practice policemen have of drawing their pistols upon the slightest provocation and shooting—either with the intention of frightening the pursued and arresting his flight, or with the intention of disabling him to accomplish the same object, should be prohibited. If we are rightly informed the police in England are armed only with a club, and they have as desperate criminals to deal with as there are in this country. Here, no matter how unimportant the offender, if he tries to decamp out comes the policeman's pistol and a fusillade begins. It is no uncommon occurrence that bystanders are wounded or killed by the excited officer. Policemen should have it impressed upon them that they must use their pistols only when dealing with desperate characters or when they themselves are in danger.

DURING the half year ending June 30th there were failures of 150 farmers in England, as compared with 109 during the first half of 1892. This record of one farmer failing nearly every working day in free trade England is an object lesson to the farmers whose products are protected in this country. Here, the farmers come to the relief of the banks, business men and financiers, our exports of farm products causing an inflow of gold. There, enough farm products are not grown for home consumption, but they are buying all the time from us and from others. It is no wonder, as the Mark Lane Express says, that "the position of farmers in England is rapidly getting worse and worse."

THE labor question here has been settled in a manner highly creditable to Fresno. Nearly a thousand unemployed men made this city their headquarters, and the effective manner in which they were provided for without encouraging idleness, might well serve as an example to other communities. Grape picking has begun in earnest, and the men are now all at work. Fresno has reason to congratulate itself on the way this matter has been dealt with.

WORK has been begun on the grading for the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco to the satisfaction of the unemployed in that city, who will now be provided for. It appears as if the people at the bay are in earnest and intend to have a creditable fair. The enterprise should receive the support of the people of the state.

LILLIAN RUSSELL, it is stated, will marry Eugene Sandow, the strong man. Presumably no stuck-up jockey club member will dare to snub Mrs. Sandow, as was recently the case with Miss Russell in Chicago.

WILL the senate too, fall down before Grand Joss Cleveland and gratefully swallow administration pap.

THE Visalia Times seems to be standing in with the insurance combine.

IT is to be hoped that the taxpayers of this county have considered carefully the arguments in favor of the court house bonds and that they will appeal to their reason as forcibly as they should. In this connection we here quote from a letter to the Selma Irrigator on the bond question, which gives the views of those who favor a bond issue in a clear and convincing manner. Says this correspondent:

"Business affairs of a county differ in no respect from those of an individual or private corporation. When a railroad is built bonds are issued and sold to pay the cost of construction. The same method is followed in any enterprise requiring a large amount of ready money. If the corporation were not good for the amount the bonds would be worthless. If the stockholders are worth that amount, why don't they raise it at once? Because long experience has proved the issuance of bonds to be a good business proposition. The plan of paying in installments is favored everywhere and taken advantage of in private transactions daily. Bonds are simply paying in installments. Aside from that we have a building that will be used by generations yet to come. Why not let those who follow us pay something for the benefit it will be to them?

"It seems by recent articles by Mr. Tucker and others in your paper that the idea of those who oppose bonds is to make the money lender bear his proportion of the cost of the court house while his money is still in the county. If we tax the money lender so that he withdraws his money from the county, who would be the sufferer? He, or the man whose mortgage is foreclosed? Then again, who will derive the benefit of the public buildings, the man who lives here permanently, or the one who has his money here for the time being? It will be harder for property owners to pay interest and ordinary taxes than for mortgage holders to pay the increased tax.

"Capital is needed to develop this county, and as sure as we make our tax rate oppressive it will seek fields for investment where it is lower. It is a misfortune if a person is compelled to mortgage his place, but the banker is not to blame. He will have to pay his share with the rest of us. It is for us to decide when to do it. Will we pay it all at once or make a small payment each year? This county is young and many public works of improvement are necessary. If we pay cash for them, a great many we cannot have at this time and we would lose the benefit and use of them."

IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

We were told we'd live in clover
If we'd only vote for Grover,
But falsehood, they'll find, never pays.
While the President goes fishing,
Suffering millions are wishing—
All are wishing, longing, praying for
The
Good
Old
Days.

We can only grin and bear it,
Rich and poor alike must share it,
Watching the fading of prosperity's rays.
Of course 'twas not expected
When "the Prophet" was elected,
But we made a great big blunder in
The
Good
Old
Days.

The mill wheels have ceased turning,
While the workingmen are learning
How the fruit of prosperity decays.
In the future we'll remember
How they fooled us last November,
And for shadow we gave substance in
The
Good
Old
Days.

Be patient a while longer,
We are growing wise and stronger,
And some day we'll return to
The
Good
Old
Days.

—GEORGE WATSON HALLOCK.

GROVER'S SONG.

NOVEMBER 7, 1892.
[After the Mikado.]

My object all sublime,
I shall achieve in time,
To hold the position Of state physician
With no effort at all of mine,
And make each laborer pent,
Unwillingly represent
A sort of innocent merriment, of innocent merriment.

VERSE II.—AUGUST 22, 1893.

If a man in my position is allowed to have a wish,
I'd ask financial questions not to bother me when I fish.
But my party all sublime
Will fall apart in time,
And I hold the position Of bad politician
In a party that doesn't rhyme.
I'm afraid each laborer pent
Will too willingly resent
The source of his innocent merriment, his innocent merriment.

WILLIAM HOPKINS SPENCER.

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.

The husband went home with a manner austere,
And visage o'erspread with a frown.
Said his wife, "You are home rather early, my dear?"
And he answered, "The mill has shut down."

"You voted last fall for a change," the wife said,
As she held up her face for a kiss,
And he swore a big oath and he answered, "I did,
But it wasn't a change such as this."

—New York Press.

MARRIED.

BOLLINGER—HULETT—In this city, August 30, 1893, Judge S. A. Holmes officiating, Flavers Bollinger of Reedley to Miss Delia Hulett of Traver.

GORMAN—BUCHANAN—At the Grand Central dairy farm, near Fresno, August 31, 1893, Rev. W. H. Martin officiating, Charles Gorman of Fresno and Mattie Buchanan of Merced.

DIED.

WARLOW—In North Villa Tract, August 30, 1893, George J. Warlow, son of George L. and Ella Warlow, aged 7 years, 4 months and 19 days, of malignant diphtheria.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters eliminates from the blood the uric and lactic acids that cause rheumatism. For sale by Baker & Colson.

SELMA ITEMS.

The Fire at Gartenlaub's—Comings and Goings.

From The Republican's Special Correspondent.

SELMA, August 30.—Mrs. J. W. Heilig and daughter returned Sunday from Hanford, where they have been spending the past few weeks.

J. N. Klaster, the tailor, has moved to Visalia.

W. E. Knowles left last night for Oakland, where he will make his home. The business community of Selma are sorry to have Mr. Knowles leave them.

The social given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Whitson street M. E. church at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Readhouse last night, was well attended and all enjoyed themselves till a late hour.

D. S. Orr and family and Miss Elliott returned today from Redondo Beach, where they have been spending the summer.

Mrs. G. W. Strine arrived last night from Chicago.

Mrs. Manlove and daughter returned Tuesday night from their trip to the east, where they have been spending the past few months.

The residence of A. Gartenlaub near Selma was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday night. The loss is about $8000, partly covered by insurance. The fire was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. X.X.X.

NEWS FROM FOWLER.

Work Begun on the Vineyards—Social Topics.

From The Republican's Regular Correspondent.

FOWLER, August 31.—The many friends of A. L. Rose regret to see him leave the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Nye and Miss Lulu Wilson returned from Pacific Grove last week, where they have been spending the summer.

The social given at the home of William Marvat, on Tuesday evening, was a very enjoyable affair. A large number of people responded to the invitations. The evening was pleasantly spent and at a late hour the guests reluctantly departed for their homes.

P. L. Howard and Elmer Seller were in Fowler Sunday.

J. T. Patton is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Albrecht will start east soon to see the World's Fair and visit relatives.

Most of the vineyardists in this vicinity began picking grapes this week.

Miss Edna Yount and James Ellis departed for their home in Iowa last week. Their many friends they made while here regretted to see them leave, especially a young lady and gentleman whose hearts are left to sorrow, no one knows how much.

J. H. Gordon, foreman of the Scott vineyard, is pushing the work forward rapidly in the absence of Mr. Scott, who is on the coast spending the summer. He began picking grapes Wednesday with fifteen men and will add ten more next Monday.

Charlie Davis and Charlie Glazier having finished harvesting have returned to Fowler. SUNSHINE.

MIDWINTER EXHIBITION.

Fine Samples of Fruit—Plenty of Jars.

The Midwinter Fair commission received a large assortment of jars yesterday, and are now ready to receive fruit, etc., again.

They want anything and everything in the line of useful and curious products. If they cannot utilize what you bring in they will tell you so in a soothing way. So don't be afraid of hurting their feelings by offering them your products.

The exhibit is already fine but not so fine as it should be. Another point, after you have read the list do not think they have enough of your particular product, because you see that some one else has contributed of that particular variety.

Another thing, do not bring overripe fruit; it cannot be used. The receipts yesterday were as follows:

E. H. Rogers, Margherita vineyard; Grey Riesling grapes, Burgo grapes and Aramon grapes.

C. L. Heringlake Temperance colony; Centennial potato, Damson plum cluster.

George Eleander; Beurre d'Arijan pear.

A DENIAL.

Justice Edward B. Lane Explains His Position.

In yesterday's REPUBLICAN it was stated that Justice E. B. Lane of the second township was holding court illegally in this judicial township. Mr. Lane has made the following statement concerning this matter to a REPUBLICAN reporter:

"The report that I am trying cases outside of my township is an erroneous one. The office I am occupying in Fresno is merely for the transaction of private business. In every instance have I informed litigants that all judicial business before me must be transacted at my office on Blackstone avenue, in the second township.

"Litigants have in a number of instances waived the legal technicality, consenting to the proceedings being held before me in this city. The Jones, James and Thompson cases were heard before me in the city hall on motion of Deputy District Attorney Walser and with the consent of the defendants' attorneys.

"I have not violated the provision of the code bearing on my office in any manner and have no intention of doing so. I have not transacted any business that was not properly in my province and have always attended to my judicial affairs in the proper place."

ALL HAVE WORK.

The Labor Bureau Will Likely Be Closed Today.

The remainder of the unemployed men who have been basking in the genial smiles of Superintendent Parsons of the free labor bureau were provided with work yesterday and the last squad will leave for the vineyards this morning. In view of this the bureau will be closed about noon, unless there should be new arrivals.

Men were hired by the following vineyardists yesterday:

Alexander Gordon 25, Mr. Foreman 5, A. J. Ruddy of Washington colony 15, M. F. Tarpey called for the 35 he had engaged the evening before. Dr. Eshleman hired 50 men, taking 25 to the vineyard last evening. G. B. Graham gave work to 15.

Mr. Parsons deserves much praise for his excellent management of the bureau and his sympathy with and kindness to the men.

A THRIFTY VINEYARD.

A Fine Crop of Grapes in Eighteen Months.

Dr. G. A. Hare had in his office yesterday an interesting exhibition of grapes from a vineyard planted a year ago last spring.

The vineyard is located near Centerville on red alluvial soil, and has made a remarkable growth.

The grapes on exhibition were seedless Sultanas and Thompson's seedless, the berries of which are remarkably large, and the clusters are large and well shaped.

The Doctor had gathered these not for an exhibition, but to send to his mother in Lincoln, Neb.

A PRIVATE MEETING

Held Yesterday by Vineyardists.

ONLY BIG BUGS REPRESENTED

They Will Pay 75 Cents With and $1.25 Without Board.

There was a meeting of vineyardists held yesterday afternoon in the reading room of the Hughes hotel. They were owners of extensive tracts, and had assembled for the purpose of discussing the labor question and to determine upon the price to be paid by them for general work during the present season. No small growers were present.

The meeting was a private one, no reporters or other outsiders being admitted. The gathering being composed of vineyardists it is presumable the labor discussed by them was vineyard labor, yet the report made to THE REPUBLICAN representative says "general" labor. As the gentlemen who attended the meeting were extraordinarily reticent, the persons interested will have to decide for themselves what the word "general" includes.

The meeting began early in the afternoon and lasted till about 6 o'clock, which indicates that there was considerable difference of opinion that needed adjusting. There were present: A. B. Butler, Herman C. Eggers, M. F. Tarpey, William Forsyth, George H. Malter, William and George Helm, Benjamin R. Woodworth, Dr. I. Eshleman, J. M. Cory, Edward Kennedy, George C. Roeding, Charles Bonner, George W. Tait, Hector Burness, E. A. Fortune, Alexander Gordon, H. A. Trevelyan, A. P. Adams, Lee Gray, Mr. Grant, Frank H. Ball and a representative of the Fresno vineyard.

After long discussion the following resolutions were passed, there being no dissenting voice.

Resolved, that we, the principal vineyardists of this vicinity, assembled to consult regarding wages of labor, have agreed to pay a uniform rate of 75 cents per day and board, or $1.25 per day without board, and that payment be made on the regular pay day of the vineyardist employing.

It was learned from a certain source that no step was taken at the meeting toward an agreement to give white workingmen the preference. The rates were established as given in the resolution and whoever applies for work will be accepted—of course, until the demand has been supplied.

The men at the free labor bureau were on the whole a little more cheerful yesterday. Quite a number of them secured work in the smaller vineyards. The owners of smaller tracts are clearly inclined to be more liberal than those of large vineyards, for they are paying $1 per diem and board.

N. Jensen took out ten men from Fahey's hotel to pick grapes for $1 a day and found. T. R. Brown and C. E. Robinson got twenty-two men from the same place at the same wages. Messrs. Brown and Robinson want about forty more men today. Steady workingmen may leave their names at Fahey's hotel and will be charged no fee for registration. Those gentlemen evidently believe in white labor.

J. D. Jones, ex-street superintendent, who now has charge of a large vineyard, also left an order at Fahey's for ten men to go out today. Wages, one dollar and board. Comedian Curtis took a number of white men to his vineyard yesterday. It is believed all the unemployed men will be provided for by the first of next week.

It is stated that eleven laboring men were arrested in Justice Lane's township yesterday and given floaters. This is unjust. The men have no place in which to sleep and lie down anywhere. One or two of the men arrested were employed in the soup kitchen at the free labor bureau. Officers should use a little discrimination, though by no means relax their vigilance.

Loads of Chinamen have been employed the last few days and numbers of them are arriving by every train. So it is evident that the little yellow man is still preferred by many people to individuals of their own race.

THE CHINESE METHOD

BOMBS THAT DID CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

Result of a Feud Between Two Clans of Mongolians.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning all Chinatown was aroused by a series of explosions in the Lam Lee building.

The bombs were made of black powder, and were not such as are usually sold in stores, but were covered with cloth.

They were dropped down from a skylight in the roof—three of them—and they exploded at intervals of about a half minute apart.

They wrecked the partitions, furniture and glass in that part of Lam Lee's building, but no one was injured.

The plot was evidently of Chinese origin as a squad of Chinamen were standing guard at Lam Lee's alley at the time and fired three shots at a white man who ran to give the fire alarm.

Examination showed that the bomb throwers had climbed upon some Chinese huts by means of a step ladder on the south side of Lam Lee's building to the roof and escaped by the same route.

A fight has been on and ready to break out at any time there for the past month. The theater recently opened interferes with the gambling, as it draws away the attendance.

It is supposed that some of them wanted to do up some of Lam Lee's tenants or the landlord, and took this course.

DEATH FROM DIPHTHERIA.

Georgie Warlow Succumbs to the Fatal Disease.

Georgie J. Warlow, son of the well known attorney George L. Warlow, died very unexpectedly yesterday afternoon.

The family, with the exception of Mr. Warlow, had just returned from the East. The children had been ill on the train, but it was not suspected that they had diphtheria until yesterday.

The case is said to be of the most malignant type and an 11-year-old daughter is stricken with the disease and not expected to live.

A strict quarantine has been established and no one will be permitted to attend the funeral.

Georgie Warlow was a bright and interesting boy and his death is a great blow. The family has the sympathy of the community.

Good.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary of War Lamont, Dr. Bryant, Ruth with her nurse, and Mrs. Cleveland's maid, left Jersey City this evening for Washington.

CROP REPORT.

Fresno Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture.

Central California crop bulletin No. 22, for the week ending Monday, August 28, 1893:

The week has been cloudless except on the 25th, when a trace of rain fell at scattered points in the district, with fresh northwest winds and an increase in the humidity.

The daily temperature has averaged 1 degree above the normal, with a maximum of 102 and a minimum of 59.

Wine grapes which should show 25 per cent of sugar at this time only go 20 to 22 per cent.

The labor question is about settled, and raisin picking will begin this week. Indications are that the white labor cannot be depended upon, and the Chinese and Japs will have to be called upon to handle the crop.

This is the last crop bulletin for the season, and the thanks of the department are due to those who have done so much to make it of benefit to those interested.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Observer.

An Amendment.

Some years ago in a very rural district a farmer had a cow for sale. Now, as there was no weekly paper to advertise in, it was the custom of the vicar to give such notices out to his congregation on Sundays. So the farmer thought he would go to the vicar and get him to advertise the cow in church.

"Yes," says the vicar, "but you don't come to my church."

And they struck the bargain that the vicar should advertise the cow and the man in return should go to church. Now, unfortunately, the man was very deaf, and on the Sunday following, when the vicar gave out the banns of marriage between Joseph So-and-so and Sarah So-and-so—a rather unusual incident, for they seldom had a wedding—the farmer took it for granted that the vicar was giving out particulars of his cow and shouted out:

"You may as well say, while you are about it, that she is a most gentle creature, entirely free from vice and a great eater."—London Tit Bits.

It Was All Right.

Editor—So Mr. Skyzo of Podunk has stopped his paper?

Assistant—Yes. He says it's full of trash, and he doesn't want it.

Editor—Has he paid for it?

Assistant—Yes, one year in advance.

Editor—All right, grant the gentleman's request. It is the aim of The Weekly Regulator to suit everybody.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Good Way.

Mrs. Rocksey—My Danny wuz a-goin to make a hothouse, and he went and asked Stubby, the carpenter, the easiest way to do it.

Mrs. Dincen—Phwat did he say?

Mrs. Rocksey—He told him to give the baby a box of matches to play with.—Raymond's Monthly.

Unsurpassed.

Billings (who has been to the fair, to Jennings, who is going)—The biggest thing I ever saw; biggest buildings, biggest beauty, biggest assortment, and stopped at a hotel so big that I rang the bell on Friday night, and it took until Tuesday morning for the boy to reach my room.—Life.

Actually.

The Wife (sorrowfully)—Well, getting good beef at a butcher's has become a perfect lottery.

The Husband—Yes. Gambling for high steaks.—Truth.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Charles Gorman of Fresno and Miss Mattie Buchanan of Merced, and they left the office in search of a magistrate.

A BIG PETITION.

WEST SIDE SETTLERS APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

They Want to Preserve Their Homes Or Be Indemnified.

The settlers upon the 200,000 acres of land in the San Joaquin valley affected by the recent decision of Judge Ross have determined to ask congress to come to their relief.

A petition has accordingly been sent on to Washington. It is addressed to the senators and representatives from California and requests them to do all in their power to bring about such legislation as will materially aid the settlers in getting speedy justice. In this petition it is suggested that an act or a joint resolution should be passed by congress directing and authorizing the federal department of justice to take immediate steps to obtain from the supreme court of the United States a conclusive decision of the controversy between the settlers and the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and providing moreover for the appointment by the government of competent attorneys to represent the settlers at the hearing of the test case.

It is also suggested that the act or resolution should contain a provision by virtue whereof those settlers who hold patents for portions of the lands affected shall be indemnified by the United States for their expenditures of labor and money in case the supreme court decides against them.

The settlers believe, says the Examiner, that the justice of their request will be recognized at Washington and that the desired relief will be promptly granted.

"Of course," said John S. Macintosh, one of the interested gentlemen, yesterday, "we would not have settled on the lands but for the representation of the United States that they were government lands and open for entry. If we have been misled the United States should indemnify us for the losses we have suffered because of its mistaken representation, and the burden of litigation to determine whether the government or the railroad held title to the lands at the time we settled on them should not be borne by us, but by the original parties to the controversy."

Trouble Expected.

PITTSBURG, August 31.—The Oliver Iron and Steel Company has definitely decided to attempt to operate without the Amalgamated Associated agreement and started today with non-union men. There was much excitement among union men. The firm employs 6000 men.

James Gallagher, grand director of the Y.M.I., left for Marysville this morning to attend the ninth grand council of the Institute.

A MISSING MAN.

It Is Thought He Has Been Murdered.

ONE KEEFE IS SUSPECTED

The Peculiar Disappearance of Joseph Cohen, a Hide Buyer.

Yesterday's Examiner contains a long story concerning the disappearance of one Joseph Cohen, whom it supposes to have been assassinated one night in April last at a sheepherder's cabin, twenty miles northwest of Huron.

Cohen was buyer for the Sawyer Tanning Company of Napa, dealers in hides, and well known in this valley. He generally carried considerable money with him.

One day in April last he left Fresno for the West Side, taking with him one Keefe, whose team he had hired, intending to make some heavy purchases of hides. The men passed through Huron, going northwest, and finally stopped at a Frenchman's ranch. Keefe went to the main building and told the proprietor he and Cohen were staying at the cabin usually occupied by the Frenchman's sheepherders.

Cohen had previously made a bargain for hides with the Frenchman, and they were delivered to Keefe just after dark. Keefe said something about Cohen's being sick, but when the Frenchman volunteered his assistance Keefe refused it and drove off with the hides. This was the last seen of him.

On the following morning the rancher went to his sheepherder's cabin and saw Cohen's wagon standing in front of the hut. Keefe's outfit was missing. Entering the house the rancher's eye was caught by a number of dark stains and splashes at the head of the bunk, and on a grain sack which had supposedly served Cohen for a pillow, was outlined in blood the side of a man's head, with the ear particularly well defined. Clots and dried pools of blood were found elsewhere about the premises, as was a pair of spectacles purported to have belonged to Cohen.

The Frenchman reported the matter to the authorities and an investigation has been in progress ever since. The peculiar part of the affair is that the body of Cohen is missing as well as Keefe, who is suspected of having murdered him. According to the Examiner Cohen is said to have had about $1200 with him at the time.

GOING TO WORK.

But Few Unemployed Men Left in Fresno.

The crowd of unemployed around the free labor bureau has now diminished to about 150, and by Sunday there will probably not be one horny-handed son of toil left to muse on the departed glory of Parsons' potpourri.

There were about 100 men provided with work yesterday, and it appears likely that as many more will go out today. The men employed yesterday are distributed as follows:

J. L. Pond, 10 men; J. B. Rogers, 16; J. M. Rustigun of Easterby, 21; George Balch, Lone Star, 16; Mr. Hoffman, 18; Mr. Wilson, Fig avenue 11.

Superintendent Parsons has received an order for fifteen more men from Kingsburg vineyard. M. F. Tarpey has hired thirty men, whom he will take out this morning.

Mr. Parsons says all the men who have accepted work up to date are receiving $1 and board. The sole exception, so far as known, are the pickers employed at the Barton, who are getting $20 a month and found.

It is stated some Chinamen, who had agreed to work for $1.25 a day, have struck for $1.40. Of course, white labor at $1 per diem and board will be preferred to these Chinamen.

It is reported from Grub Gulch that the Gambetta gold mine, hitherto owned by John Haley, had been sold to an English company. This mine had been a very profitable one until it was shut down some months ago. Its reopening will be a piece of good news for the hill country from Raymond up.—Madera Mercury.

YOUNG, BUT FUNNY.

THE BABY COUNTY CRACKS A JOKELET.

The Madera Mercury, Speaking for "Our Youngest," Says.

"The recorder and register's office are making complaints of the loss of all the small articles used by them, such as erasers, scratchers, pens, etc. The articles are said to have disappeared about the time that the delegation from the Fresno recorder's office left here.

"The abstract office was also burglarized, that is, Ed McCardle says it was. This, with the recorder's and clerk's forces, have decided to organize a detective bureau and employ John Griffin to watch any delegates from the Fresno county recorder's office that may hereafter come here.

"Of course, Dad Norris would not be included or suspected, as his time, when here, is always occupied by more congenial business than picking up loose things."

Yes! That's rather funny. Guess Dad Norris doesn't get a chance to pick up much of anything then. By the way, when are those Fresno county ballot boxes, borrowed for the special election, going to be returned?

A MINISTER OBJECTS

To Having His Premises Made a Dumping Ground.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—I wish to occupy enough space in your valuable columns to complain at the conduct of the superintendent of streets, the city marshal, or whoever has the matter in charge, in dumping the refuse gathered from the streets of the city into that portion of Stanislaus street in front, or nearly in front of my house. In particular, I object to the piling up of the tin cans extracted from this rubbish at the corner of my yard.

Is this rubbish any more sighty or healthy when put in a pile in one street than when scattered over the town? I do not like to be put to the useless labor of making a bonfire in front of my premises of material hauled from all over the town. Yours truly,

W. H. MARTIN.

Railroad Deal.

A new deal has been effected between the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, by which the former company offers the use of its tracks between Mojave and this city. The Santa Fe may run its trains, passenger and freight, into this city on equal terms with the Southern Pacific, a charge being made on wheelage for the use of the tracks.—Chronicle.

Miss Daisy Meany of Merced is a guest at the Hughes. Miss Meany has but recently returned from a protracted sojourn at Wawona.

THE HEATH BOND.

The Motion for Bench Warrants Delayed.

No action was taken on the part of the district attorney's office yesterday in the matter of the bail bond filed in the Heath case.

Deputy District Attorney Walser stated that the papers in the case which should have reached him from San Francisco yesterday morning had failed to reach Fresno.

He expected them to arrive last night, however, and will decide what course to take. He still believes the bond to be defective.

Fire at Franklin.

The residence of G. A. Pierce, one mile south of Franklin school house, was burned Saturday evening. There was nobody home at the time of the fire except a daughter of Mr. Pierce, who was preparing supper. Nothing was saved and the loss is unknown. We were unable to learn how the fire started.—Selma Irrigator.

PERSONALS.

M. B. Thompson is in from Caruthers.

Milton Ward is here from Los Banos, on the West Side.

M. Bell and family have returned from Pine Ridge.

William L. Heine was here from Reedley yesterday.

W. B. Depew of Sanger had business in Fresno yesterday.

N. C. Finley of San Jose is spending a few days in this city.

N. F. Wilkerson of Windsor, Mo., is visiting the raisin center.

J. L. Larew was down from Madera yesterday on legal business.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Musick of Pine Ridge are visiting friends here.

R. M. Turner, an Oakland capitalist, is looking after his interests here.

Mrs. W. F. Hanke of Sanger was visiting friends in this city yesterday.

Recorder Smith Norris has gone to Pine Ridge to enjoy a brief vacation.

Mrs. Lyle Osborne and children and Miss Ella Rankin left for Tucson last night.

Colonel W. Forsyth has returned from the coast and will remain during the vintage.

Mrs. M. K. Harris returned from Pine Ridge yesterday evening after an outing of three months.

J. Sponogle, dental surgeon, left yesterday morning for Oregon, where he will practice dentistry.

Judge S. A. Holmes and Treasurer Nelson have returned from a pleasant sojourn at Trimmer's Springs.

T. F. Porter has gone to Santa Cruz, whither he was summoned by the announcement of his sister's illness.

Mrs. L. J. Mitchell returned from San Leandro yesterday morning, where she has been visiting her parents. Her son Gibson accompanied her.

Dr. W. T. Maupin has returned from Mineral King. He intended to accompany John W. and Frank H. Short to Kern Flats but was taken ill and had to return.

Alfred Nichlos left last night for his old home in Philadelphia. He visited nearly every city on the Pacific Coast, but thinks Fresno the most progressive city in California.

Colonel L. Burks, brigade mustering officer of California Brigade U. R. K. of P., left last night for Santa Ana to hold an election for colonel and major of the Third regiment of the order.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Lines and son have returned from Pine Ridge, where they spent several months. The sickness of young Mr. Lines compelled them to return to the plains.

Miss Alexia W. Bassin of the Golden Rule drug store left on this morning's train for the College of Music of Cincinnati to complete in vocal and instrumental music. While en route for Cincinnati she will take in the World's Fair.

Popken Laid to Rest.

The funeral of John Popken, who committed suicide at Wolters' vineyard last Sunday night, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock from Stephens & Bean's undertaking establishment. The order of Hermann's Sons, of which Popken was a member, attended in a body. The deceased's sister did not come down from Livermore. It is said that Popken, though he lost $1000 in the Pacific bank failure, had $750 in another bank.

RAILROAD ASSESSMENT

BACK TAXES TO BE ENROLLED THIS YEAR.

The State Board Fixes the Amount Under the New Law.

The county auditor is in receipt of the assessment of railroad property as made by the State Board of Equalization on August 7th.

For the current year the amounts for which the various roads are assessed are as follows:

Southern Pacific Railroad Company, $1,385,637; Central Pacific Railroad Company, $557,073; Pullman Palace Car Company, $7,479.

The board also makes an assessment under the act of the last legislature for the unpaid taxes since 1879 as follows:

ASSESSED VALUATION.

	S.P.Co.	C.P.Co.
1880	$30,160	$557,073
1881	209,160	557,073
1882	209,160	557,073
1883	174,300	557,073
1884	174,100	557,073
1885	171,309	557,073

Under the provisions of the new law the tax to be levied and assessed against this property is to be at the same rate as was established for the tax levies of the respective years as established by the board of supervisors or other taxing board.

By reference to the records the county rate has been found to be as stated below. This rate and the estimates under it do not include the state taxes, but only what will come into the county treasury for county purposes—that is if the railroads pay their taxes.

RATE AND AMOUNT OF TAXES.

	Rate per $100.	Taxes.
1880	$1 18	$9,011 55
1881	1.015	8,007 11
1882	1.201	9,225 10
1883	1.303	9,529 80
1884	.884	6,202 08
1885	1.156	8,451 68
Total		$50,420 07

FRESNO STILLS.

Deputy Collector Youngberg to Investigate Them.

J. E. Youngberg, the chief deputy collector of internal revenue, Saturday started on a trip of investigation of the brandy stills in the southern part of the state. His principal work will be in Fresno, where large quantities of sweet wine will soon be in process of manufacture. Last year over 500,000 gallons of brandy were distilled in that county alone for the purpose of fortifying sweet wines.

This brandy is not liable to the 90 cents a gallon tax that all other distilled liquors have to pay. As a consequence great care has to be exercised to guard against the making of brandy for the market which is ostensibly to be used in the sweet wine trade.—Chronicle.

HEATH'S BOND GOOD

Judge Webb So Decided Yesterday.

WALSER'S MOTION WAS DENIED

The Value of Bondsman E. O. Miller's Property In Dispute.

The matter of the legality of Heath's bond was speedily settled yesterday afternoon by Judge Webb, though not to the satisfaction of Assistant District Attorney Walser.

The time set for the hearing of Mr. Walser's motion to vacate and set aside the bond was 2 o'clock and that gentleman was promptly on hand.

The grounds on which Mr. Walser asked that the bond be vacated and set aside are as follows:

That it is irregular in form and does not conform to the requirements of the statute in this:

That it does not appear from the affidavit of E. O. Miller, one of the bail offered, that he is a resident of the state of California, as required by law.

That the occupation of Marie A. Curtis is not given, as required by section 1287, Penal Code.

That from the affidavit of Marie A. Curtis, it is uncertain whether the person named is male or female, whether she is married or single, and if married, neither bond nor affidavit states that she is the owner of the property in her own right.

That neither the bond nor affidavit shows that Donald J. Campbell is a resident of the state of California.

That the affidavit of Charles G. Bonner does not appear to have been taken before a person qualified to administer oaths.

That the affidavit of C. C. Watson shows upon its face that affiant does not possess sufficient property to qualify as bail in the sum of $5000.

That said bond is insufficient.

Mr. Walser having finished reading his motion, Judge Webb, rising from seat asked, "Is that all?" Then added, "The justification is no part of the bond."

The assistant district attorney answered that it was not all. He wished to call the court's attention to the fact that the bond was not sufficient, and cited part 2 of section 1279, Penal Code, in support of this contention. This clause is as follows:

"They (the sureties) must each be worth the amount specified in the undertaking, exclusive of property exempt from execution; but the court or magistrate, on taking bail, may allow more than two sureties to justify severally in amounts less than that expressed in the undertaking, if the whole justification be equivalent to that of sufficient bail."

The court, however, declined to hear any argument on the matter, declaring the point not well taken, and thereupon denied Mr. Walser's motion.

Attorney Reel Terry, who represented Heath, thereupon informed the court that E. O. Miller of Visalia, one of the sureties, was in the city and wanted to justify.

Assistant District Attorney Walser stated he would be glad to have Mr. Miller justify, as he had in his possession a certified copy of the assessment roll of Tulare county where Mr. Miller's property, mentioned in the bond, is situated.

The court said that Miller had been sworn before Judge Levy of San Francisco and it was not his purpose to be discourteous to Levy by having Miller examined. This ended the proceedings.

An examination shows an important difference in the value of Miller's property as given in the justification and as given in the assessment roll. In the former it is alleged that he is worth $44,000 clear of all incumbrances or demands and other property, while in the assessment roll the total value after deductions is given as $28,242.

This circumstance, together with other irregularities, it is the opinion of some people, is sufficient to cast serious doubt on the validity of the bond, though Judge Webb's action, of course, definitely settles that point. Mr. Walser believes, however, that the point made by him was of sufficient importance to warrant an argument.

JUMPING A CLAIM.

JUSTICE LANE REMOVES HIS COURT TO THIS CITY.

An Attempt Will Be Made to Have His Office Declared Vacant.

A few days ago Justice of the Peace E. B. Lane of the Second township removed his office from the precincts of that township to the Third township and located in apartments over Monaghan's saloon on Mariposa street.

He advertised this fact and since then has been transacting business in this township and has not devoted much time or attention to the throne of justice out on Blackstone avenue.

This is considered an encroachment on the preserves of the other justices in this city and they propose to test his right to float his office into another township.

They claim that under section 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure, he can only hold his own court in his own bailiwick, and that the statutes specially provide that he can only hold court in another township as in the stead of another justice.

They also claim, under section 159 of the same code, he must be a resident of the township in which he is elected and holds office, and that Justice Lane at present neither resides in nor holds court in the district for which he was elected.

The proposition is to take steps to prevent the supervisors from allowing his bills for services,—to declare his pretended judicial acts in this township to be illegal and void, and to have his office declared vacant.

If Justice Lane's contention is correct, that he can move his court into another township, then all the justices of the county can transfer their courts to Fresno, which evidently was not contemplated by the code.

Again it is stated that he is subject to a penalty of $500 for assuming to act as justice outside his territorial jurisdiction which penalty or a moiety thereof goes to the person complaining.

GORMAN-BUCHANAN

Wedded Last Night at the Grand Central Farm.

Last evening at the Grand Central farm Charles Gorman, driver of the dairy wagon, and Miss Mattie Buchanan of Merced were joined in wedlock, Rev. W. H. Martin officiating.

A number of friends were present. The parlors were tastefully decorated with flowers. Several beautiful presents were received.

Mr and Mrs. Gorman will not go on a wedding tour unless it be the milk route Mr. Gorman daily travels, on which Mrs. Gorman may accompany him.

SUICIDE IN DELIR[illegible]

Young Hoy Takes His Life [illegible] Hospital.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock ye[sterday] afternoon a man named Hoy, age[d] 30 years, committed suicide a[t the] county hospital.

His mind had become deranged [by] an attack of bilious fever and pending [re]covery he had been put in the jail ro[om] of the hospital and every sort of arti[cle] by which he could do violence to him[self] was removed as was supposed.

He, however, untied the strings tha[t] hold the bed springs in place and with this short cord managed to strangle himself by fastening it to the bedstead.

When found life was not quite extinct, but all efforts to restore him to consciousness were futile.

Hoy, whose first name could not be ascertained, has relatives in one of the colonies and they expected to remove him from the hospital today.

The body was brought in by Coroner Stephens last night and an inquest will be held today.

A CHEERFUL PREDICTION.

The Approach of Better Times Foretold.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN. A few months ago I stated in your paper that I believed very dull times were in store for us, as the banks in the money centers were hoarding their money to force an action to retire silver, and advised forbearance in business with each other.

The late action in congress in obeying the behests of the banks insure the retirement of the Sherman act, and now all may depend upon it that money will flow at least as free as usual in a few days, and all business will resume its usual channel.

Better prices than have been expected will be gained for products, and there will soon be a good market for labor.

While I do not believe the people will drop the money question, yet the future agitation will not disturb business for some time to come at least.

CONSERVATIVE.

Grain Fire.

By some unknown means a fire got started in a 700 acre grain field on the ranch of Miller & Lux, and occupied by Tom Tyner, five miles south of La Vina, about noon Sunday. The whole of the field was burned. It was wheat, and fully 3000 sacks were burned with no insurance.—Madera Tribune.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sanger is to have a jag cure. It needs one.

Wanted—a cyclone to put movement in real estate.

Rapid progress is being made on the Pine Ridge flume.

Some thief stole tools from R. M. Turner's threshing machine on Monday night.

Madera is falling into line and will not tamely submit to the insurance combine's exactions.

Judge Holmes' chambers are now removed to the old county clerk's office on the third floor of the court house.

Fresno vineyard has donated about 400 pounds of pears to the free labor bureau. This is a good example to follow.

The will of John E. Hughes was filed with the county clerk yesterday, but its contents are unknown as it has not been opened yet.

W. D. Grady began picking grapes yesterday on the Magnolia vineyard with forty white men whom he pays $1 per day and board.

Darius Myers remarks, "Once I was young but now I am old, yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken nor a Chinaman begging bread."

Commencing September 1st the Southern Pacific will sell first-class round trip tickets to Chicago at $80. This is a reduction of $14.50 from present rate.

County Clerk Shepherd made his report to the the county treasurer yesterday touching estates wherein a collateral tax is to be levied under the new law.

Louise Henriotte, who exhibited two stockings full of leg to passers by in Chinatown a few days ago, will be tried Saturday afternoon in Justice Austin's court.

Miss B. A. Minyard of the Orphans' Home, Dallas, Tex., has written to a Mason in this city asking for information of George and James Minyard, who came to this state in the '50s. She wants their address.

SANITARY LAWS.

DR. HOPKINS HAVING THEM ENFORCED.

The Dairies to be Inspected by the County Health Officer.

Dr. H. St. George Hopkins is the most energetic health officer Fresno county has yet had. He seems to have the sanitary laws at his fingers ends, and the way he makes maintainers and promoters of nuisances come to time is a caution.

The doctor has dug up some 127 laws pertaining to the preservation of the public health and he is going to have them enforced or know the reason why. The health officer has almost unlimited powers, probably to make up for the very small salary, and when he imposes a fine there is no appeal therefrom.

Doctor Hopkins has just completed the round of the slaughter houses which, he says, were in an absolutely filthy condition. This has been remedied and he will now devote attention to other purveyors to the public, namely, the milkmen.

"There," said the genial doctor, "is a dairyman," pointing to a milkwagon, "who is violating the law at this very moment."

"How so?" was asked.

"Why, the wagon has on it neither the name of the dairy, its location, nor the name of the proprietor, as required by law.

"Having had the blessed remains of several species of animals removed from sight and smell," continued the Doctor, "and having abated a number of other nuisances, I shall now make an inspection of the dairies, many of which are reported to be in bad condition.

"It is stated that some of the dairymen milk their cows in the same place where they are kept, which should not, of course, be done. Milk is peculiarly sensitive, and absorbs impurities with remarkable ease. Exposed to impure air for but a short time it may, though pure before, team with destructive bacteria. The recent epidemics of typhoid fever in Oakland, Chicago, St. Louis and other places were caused by the use of impure milk. I shall see to it that the proper cleanliness is observed in the conduct of the dairies, for this has a most important bearing on the public health."

Dr. Hopkins receives many complaints concerning nuisances from all parts of the county. Of course he can only visit such places complained of as are not too far from the city, for the ridiculously low salary would not warrant his taking long trips. The distant cases he reaches by letter. Considering the excellent work already done and the enthusiastic interest shown in the work by the Doctor, a more reasonable compensation would not be out of place. It would enable him to include a greater territory in his investigations.

WHO PAYS THE ...
Some Financiering ... Los Angeles ...
JOHNSTONE'S RANCH
That is Managed on a White Labor Basis.

E. O. MILLER
Attorney in Land Cases
Office—Harrell Bank Bldg.,
VISALIA, CAL.

... a specialty of all kinds of land ... patents secured ... applications made in legal ... school and swamp lands.

KU... ...STEIN CO.
The Universal Providers.

THE LAW LIBRARY.

The Committee Purchases Part of Grady's Library.

The county law library committee consisting of Judges M. K. Harris, S. A. Holmes and J. R. Webb and F. F. Letcher, chairman of the board of supervisors has been busy for some time.

There has accumulated in the fund about $1600, and now that the court house approaches completion the committee will begin installing it.

This system will save to the members of the bar a great deal of money as it contemplates installing in the county library the leading reports of decisions and text books on special subjects.

These are often desired in the trial of cases, and by having them in the county library, the attorney will need only the digests in his office.

W. D. Grady is said to have the finest law library in the San Joaquin valley and the committee have been examining it and it is stated that they have contracted for about $1200 worth of books at a low figure.

This is a case where a man can eat his cake and keep it. Grady sells his reports to the county, saves insurance and interest and has the use of them the same as before.

Grady made one of his characteristic remarks in commending the books to the committee yesterday. Said he, "These books are just as good as new—they have never been used," and the reverend judges approved with laughter.

"The Rivals."

"It is the greatest comedy in the English language," said an old first-nighter when asked his opinion of Sheridan's famous work, "The Rivals." Then he added, "So far as my observation extends it goes better and produces more laughter than the best farce comedy ever written. It makes fun in a legitimate way. The author of 'The Rivals' occupies the same position relatively to comedy as Shakespeare does to tragedy. The cast of the comedy would not be complete without Mrs. John Drew as Mrs. Malaprop. Her performance of this role is a work of true histrionic genius. It has been a life study with her, and no actress has presumed to attempt to approach her ideal of the part which is a finished one in every detail." Mrs. Drew is at the head of the Old Comedy Company, which is booked at the Barton on Monday evening, when she will be seen in her celebrated characterization. To our older theatergoers it is well known; the younger play-goers who seek laughter producing attractions of a high order will find it will meet the requirements demanded in a stage performance.

Fred Hanstead states that he has begun a suit against Francis A. Fee, district attorney of Madera county, and D. B. Fowler, supervisor of that county, on notes held by him. He intimates racy developments in connection with the late election.

TAX ON U. S. LANDS VOID

A CLEAR OPINION BY OREGON SANDERS.

He Explains the Several Taxable Interests and Their Nature in Public Lands.

The following clear and concise opinion from the attorney general's office will be read with interest by land owners in this county:

Mr. Sanders' position is at once convincing and logical, and reduces all the vexed questions to such simple form that the layman may easily comprehend the situation without having to obtain legal advice:

SACRAMENTO, August 30, 1893.

R. H. Austin, Esq., auditor Fresno county.

Dear Sir.—This office has always held that lands belonging to the government of the United States are not subject to taxation, although they may be occupied by settlers under the homestead law or other acts of congress, and that taxes levied upon the possessory interest of the settler can never become a lien so long as the land belongs to the government; but where land has been paid for in full it is subject to taxation at its full cash value, although not patented.

When the right to a patent has once become vested in a purchaser of public land, it is equivalent, so far as the government is concerned, to a patent actually issued.

The execution and delivery of a patent after the right to it has accrued are mere ministerial acts of the officers charged with that duty. Stoddard vs. Chambers, 2 How. U. S., 284-318; Carroll vs. Stafford, 3 How. U. S., op. 461.

A tax on the possessory interest, therefore, must be regarded as a tax on personal property and not on realty, and it will not become a lien on the realty even after the settler acquires a perfect equity, or a patent.

Where the record shows that the land itself was assessed before the patent issued or before the right to a patent had occurred by full and complete payment, the assessment is void. Yours respectfully,

OREGON SANDERS,
Second Deputy Attorney General.

A Dandy Domino.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, August 29.—Domino proved himself a worthy son of a noble sire today by winning the Great Futurity stake from a field of competitors. He carried top weight and delayed at the post nearly half an hour, and besides this the track was heavy and sticky. The value of the stake was $65,606, of which $49,715 goes to Domino.

Amelia Wilson was brought before Justice Austin yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. In default of $500 bonds she was committed to jail and her trial set for next Monday.

A MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

Jolly Time Had by a Party of Fresnoans.

A jolly crowd of twenty left Fresno at midnight Saturday for an outing to the King's river. The moon shone brightly and the night was unusually grand. The journey was a pleasant one and will not soon be forgotten. Singing and violin solos kept the drowsy from falling asleep.

They arrived at the river at 6 a. m. and partook of a sumptuous breakfast, which refreshed them for the day's sport. The day was spent in fishing, hunting and bathing. The most noted event of the day was the upsetting of a raft, on which were Messrs. Henderson and Koegel. The party repaired to camp and partook of dinner, which did full justice to the inner man. The party started home at 6 p. m. and arrived in Fresno at 11 p. m. after a most enjoyable day.

The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Emery Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Koegel, the Misses Ida Ball, Sally and Clara McDonell, Mary McDeritt, Viola Koegel, Messrs. Sam and Hugh Henderson, Lee Maiden, J. Herne, Emery Ball, Jr., George Ball, William Ball, J. Smyth, William and Robert Chittenden and Sherman Agnew.

ACCIDENT AT THE MILLS.

A Logging Car Jumps the Track, The Cause Carelessness.

At the end of the Sequoia mill railroad there is an inclined plane on both sides of a mountain. The redwood logs are placed on the car and hoisted to the top by a donkey engine, and then let down on the other side of the railroad track.

On Tuesday while a car was descending some part of the engine on top of the hill got out of order and the car ran down the precipitous track. The car jumped the track and was smashed all to pieces. The track was badly damaged.

Two men were on the car when it started, but jumped and saved themselves. The hoisting machinery has been used only a short time, and the accident was due to carelessness.—Visalia Delta.

California Fruit Sales.

The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit at auction yesterday at the following prices:

New Orleans—Plums $1.20, Rose del Peru $1.33, Malagas 87c, nectarines $1, Bartletts $2.23, other pears $1.54.

Chicago—Bartletts $2, fall pears $1.00 @1.75, half crates Muscat $1.15, prunes 80c@$1.15.

New York—Bartletts $1.90@2.35, Orange Cling $1.00@1.80, plums 90c@$1.40.

SENATOR HILL wants it understood that he is "uncorrupted by federal patronage." The acerbity of the grapes is perfectly evident.

GARFIELD LETTER.

A BRIDGE WANTED OVER BIG DRY CREEK.

The Weather Too Cool to Suit the Vineyardists—An Adventure.

From The Republican's Regular Correspondent

GARFIELD, August 31.—The vineyardists of this place are complaining of the cool weather, as the grapes are ripening too slowly and unevenly.

The Misses Dottie and Daisy Browne, accompanied by their father, left for Pine Ridge last Monday. They intend to see the sights and bring back enough gum to last their friends and themselves all winter.

Miss Lydia Beard, accompanied by her brother L. B. Beard, left yesterday for Academy on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Alfred Baird. She intends to stay until after camp meeting.

T. F. Williams, who is an operator at the Tulare telegraph office, spent a few days with his family here.

Ben Parkes commenced picking his grape crop the other day, but discontinued yesterday on account of the fruit being green.

Our general ditch tender, Lew Burgess, has been circulating a petition, the object of which is the building of a bridge across Big Dry creek near the old Shipp place. He will present it to the Board of Supervisors in a few days. We hope this will meet with the approval and prompt attention of the board, as the bridge at that place has been a long felt want to the traveling public.

A. R. Ball, who has been very sick during the summer, we are now glad to say is on the road to recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Bryan and party have returned from their trip to the mountains.

F. S. Blair finished harvesting last Saturday. His crop yielded more than his most sanguine expectation.

Charles Brown leaves with his teams headed for the mills for lumber in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kerr have returned from their visit with friends at Borden. Mr. Kerr reports reports a good harvest in that vicinity.

One of our young men on his return home a few nights ago encountered an object in the middle of the road that demanded the right of way, at the same time presenting his passport, which informed the gentleman that he was no ordinary tramp, but that his mother was a respectable native born polecat, and he was not ashamed to have it known in any society; furthermore, that it was the custom of the Western states for light rigs to give the road to parties loaded, that he always paid his road tax when exacted of him, and even if he was the smaller he proposed to have his rights respected. The young man gracefully yielded to his wishes, giving him twenty feet as a further mark of respect.

J. L. C.

FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN

Fresno, Fresno County, California.

By the Fresno Republican Publishing Co.

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Largest Circulation. The Most News.

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VOTE for the court house bonds next Saturday.

A COMPETITIVE fund is being raised in Ohio whose judicious distribution it is hoped by the Democrats will defeat McKinley.

MRS. LANGTRY, it is stated, will not visit the United States this year; so we are spared at least one threatened affliction.

THAT it would make silver mining profitable appears to be the sole reason with some people for their opposition to bimetallism.

HOW do the people of Madera, Tulare, Kings and Kern counties like the threat of the insurance trust to increase the rates in those counties from 50 to 100 per cent?

THE hope of the silver men is in the senate now. Cleveland's patronage mill will be invitingly exposed to the view of the faltering gold bugs and the weak silverites.

IT is stated by a French scientist that no living germ or disease can resist the antiseptic power of essence of cinnamon. Wonder if the essence can rid the financial situation of gold bugs?

IT has remained for Democratic rule to produce that anomaly on American soil, a bread riot. Here is another chance for a free trade homily from ex-Secretary Whitney on the "lower classes."

QUITE a victory was scored by the unconditional repeal men in the house yesterday; a greater one, in fact, than was expected. The Wilson act, an administration measure, was passed by a vote of 239 to 110. It appears as if some of the silver advocates couldn't withstand the promises of Fisher Cleveland.

THE French seem to be determined to get into trouble. Not satisfied with recent aggressions on the rights of Siam, they now demand what would be equivalent to disorganization of the Siamese army—the dismissal of its Danish officers. It is to be hoped the French will get, not what they want, but what they need.

A RESIDENCE in the east seems to have a civilizing effect upon Chinamen. In New York the other day one Ah Bew killed himself because his white girl deserted him. Out here he would have killed the girl. Since eastern influences have such favorable effects upon the Mongolian heart and mind, why not ship them to the Atlantic seaboard.

THE guileless Bedouins who infest the Midway Plaisance at the World's Fair have a way of dealing with debtors that must be very effective. A few days ago they bound and gagged their manager, tied him to a horse and lashed the animal into a gallop. When the manager was finally rescued he realized, it is said, that there were worse experiences than paying salaries promptly.

EDUCATORS are giving considerable attention to the method of writing now taught in the schools, and practiced by ninety-nine people out of every hundred. It is asserted that the slanting script is the cause of myopia and curvature of the spine, and the reformers advocate vertical writing. Medical men agree with these educators, if indeed it was not they who first suggested the change, and it is probable that in a few years vertical writing will be taught in the schools instead of the slanting.

IN a column editorial the Boston Herald endeavors to convince an inquiring reader that now is the very time to revise the tariff. The reasons given by this journal are unique. It argues that the condition of the country is as bad as possible, therefore tariff reduction can make it no worse. In other words, the patient is as low as he well can be, and hence this is the opportune time for an operation that requires all his vitality and recuperative powers. This is bad logic and dangerous practice.

THAT organization of dudish butchers known as the Country club held its shoot at Monterey the other day and slaughtered a large number of pigeons in the usual cold-blooded manner. There is absolutely nothing to be said in favor of such spectacles as the Country club provides. They furnish no "sport" and serve no useful purpose. So far as the improvement of markmanship is concerned, that can be as well accomplished by using inanimate and moving targets. Such disgusting exhibitions as the Country club gives should be interdicted.

"THE thousands of workingmen who are out of employment," says ex-Congressman Frederick Miles of Connecticut, "no doubt take a deep interest in the bulletins of Mr. Cleveland's fishing expeditions. Still they cannot feed their families on fish stories. They are not very nourishing. How would it do for Mr. Cleveland to devote all the fish he catches and present them to the men who have lost their positions since his administration began? There would not be enough fish to go around, of course, but every little helps, and the President would receive credit for his good intentions."

IF the Pacific Coast Insurance Union has decided to recede from its inimical attitude toward Fresno we have not yet been apprised thereof. It certainly seems as if due deliberation would convince the union that it has taken a very unwise step, and one that will redound to its own serious injury. These are times in which people think and it will not require much mental exertion on their part to understand that the union is taking advantage of the great privileges obliging legislatures have conferred upon it. Naturally, the people will see to it that such men are sent to the legislature next time as will withdraw these privileges. The people will do the right thing under great provocation sometimes, and that queer combination known as the Pacific Coast Insurance Union is in a fair way to find this out. No valid reason has yet been given by it for its 50 per cent increase in rates here, and it is extremely improbable that it can advance any. The union has become too bold in its prosperity and a great fall is in store for it.

THE Examiner makes the following suggestions which, if followed, it believes will relieve the wine growers:

The worst sufferers just now are the wine growers. They are dependent upon the small country wineries for their market, and these are unable to lay their grapes because they can obtain no advances from the banks. If the wine were made it could be sold to the large dealers in the city, but it cannot be made until the grapes are picked, the grapes cannot be picked without money, and money cannot be had until the wine is sold. This is the apparently unscalable ringlence that imprisons the vinicultural industry.

If no help can be obtained from capitalists it ought still be possible for the growers to help themselves. In the east the lack of ready money has led to every variety of substitute, and somehow people manage to live and work when they have to do it on credit. If the wine makers would issue warehouse receipts for convenient amounts of wine on deposits of grapes they might serve the purposes to a considerable extent of currency. A still better substitute for money would be certified checks dated ninety days ahead. The banks might venture to certify the checks on deposit of warehouse receipts for grapes as collateral security. This would give the growers a chance to turn their crops into wine before their obligations matured.

The great trouble would be in meeting payrolls, and this is one of the chief complications in the Chinese problem. It is possible in some districts to contract with a Chinese boss for labor and secure a reasonable time for payment, while white men must be paid cash on the nail. If white laborers could be induced to accept safe credit paper much of the difficulties of the growers would disappear. There is a chance here for contractors of means to make handsome profits by taking the place of the Chinese bosses, furnishing white labor in bulk, paying the wages of the men, and reimbursing themselves from the proceeds of the ranchers' crops.

Whatever plan may be thought best something should be done at once. The vintage is too important a part of our resources to be sacrificed to an irrational lockup of coin.

THE following from Dunn's Review gives an idea of the extent of the industrial depression in the east: "The arrest of industry goes so far that a third of the iron production ceased in the month of July, and the consumption of iron in manufacture diminished 46 per cent from May 1 to July 1. Not even this shrinkage stimulates demand enough to support prices, which remain the lowest on record, and further stoppages in August have reduced the weekly output below 100,000 tons. Copper has declined to 9¾ cents and lead to 3¼ cents, with narrow trade. Shoe shops are looking in vain for further orders, and last week's shipments from Boston were 10,000 cases or 20 per cent less than those of the same week last year. At Fall River alone 700,000 spindles stopped on Saturday, and the whole number of spindles in all the Southern states is said to be less than the number now idle in New England. Even more than lack of orders, want of confidence in the integrity of orders troubles the textile mills, for cancellations multiply."

IT is about time that sailors be given ampler protection by the law from brutal ships' officers. The instances of the maltreatment of seamen are numerous, but it rarely occurs that the officers inflicting it are brought to account. The latest addition to the long list of murderous ships' officers are Captain Gunson and Male Martin of the British ship Dunsyre. There is no need of detailing the charges made against them by the crew, for it is the same old and probably true story of atrocious abuse of power. For well-known reasons the discipline aboard ships must be stricter than elsewhere, but officers should not be permitted to overstep the bounds of humanity in enforcing it. When mutinies occur their cause may in most cases be safely set down as having been the brutality of those in command. When a sailor mutinies his punishment is meted out to him expeditiously enough, but the conviction of cruel masters and mates is much less frequent. Let more justice be done in the matter.

NEWS comes from the city that the Pacific Insurance Union has raised the rate of insurance in Fresno 50 per cent on all classes of property. The union has also decided to insure only to three-quarter the value of property, so that if a person loses all his property by fire he will receive but three-fourths of its value. The action of the union is entirely unwarranted and an outrage. Fresno has a good fire department and the back yards of the houses are kept in as good order as are those of other cities. It looks very much as if the union were trying to make up the losses elsewhere by cinching Fresno. Let the people of this town exercise the greatest cleanliness about their premises, hire private watchmen and drop their insurance. The hoodle combination termed the Pacific Insurance Union should be given a lesson.

IT is very easy to talk about having confidence, but hard too feel it. When congress decides upon a sound financial policy—one that will give silver due recognition—confidenae will be forthcoming quickly enough. At the same time it is unwise to make out the situation worse than it is.

IT would be well to have a little patience with white workingmen. They cannot be expected to learn to pick grapes properly in a few hours. With careful supervision, however, they should be able to do as good work as Chinamen and certainly more.

IN view of the hard times it is advisable to vote for the issue of bonds in payment of the court house improvements. A heavy tax rate would be extremely burdensome at this time, and most people would suffer keenly from its imposition.

IF the pure water Sacramentans are now talking so much about is to be ladled out by the nude and pretty damsel whose picture appeared in Thursday's Bee, THE REPUBLICAN does not understand how any one can oppose the new system.

IT seems as if the work of aiding the deserving poor is being done by a few persons. Let every one extend a little assistance and thus distribute the burden equally. Many citizens well able to give aid have so far contributed nothing.

THOSE who would eat must work.

BUT little is heard nowadays of the Monterey & Fresno railroad. Colonel Jones, like many other alleged railroad builders, seems more prolific in promises than in performance. It was reported some time ago that rights of way had been obtained to the river, but this has turned out to be a rank fake. Can no correct information be obtained concerning this scheme?

THE Expositor acknowledges the statements of THE REPUBLICAN regarding the intrinsic value of gold and silver money to be correct, yet fails to see that any point has been made. The point made was that the stamp of the government gives currency value beyond its intrinsic worth. That silver is not permitted the same scope as gold is due to the bankers. Demonetize gold, and it, too, will decline in value.

FRESNO has done handsomely in the matter of providing food for the hungry laborers out of employment, says the Stockton Independent. In her generosity she has not been imprudent, however, but has acted wisely. She has provided for the worthy only and has done the honest poor a great kindness by refusing to let the hoodlum and the hobo partake of their food. Benevolence like that is doubly deserving of praise.

WILLIAM GILLES of Chicago has a daughter who caused a $900,000 fire. Miss Gilles, while heating a curling iron, accidentally upset a lamp and hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property went up in smoke and 4000 people were made homeless. While not so esthetic a means as curling irons the old fashioned one of putting the hair up in paper certainly seems the safer way of making curls. Wonder what those homeless people think of Miss Gilles' curls?

THE Southern Pacific Railroad Company may, as the Call says, be trying to make the people in this valley believe they have railroads enough, but it will not meet with very brilliant success in this direction. A competing line in the San Joaquin valley would further develop the country and there would soon be plenty of business for it. Besides, the merchants and farmers along or near the new line should pledge themselves to give their business to the new road for a certain period. This would put the competing line on a good basis.

ECONOMY in city government is a rare virtue and therefore to be commended. However, it sometimes is carried to such extremes as to cease to be truly economic, as in the case of Steubenville, Ohio, where the horses of the fire department were put to work on street improvements and the city was destroyed. Our city trustees have taken a step in the direction of reducing expenses in the fire department, a matter that deserves careful consideration lest its efficiency be crippled by a too saving policy.

THERE should be as little calamity talk during the present stringency as possible. While business is exceedingly dull there is no danger of the country's going to the demnition bowwows. It is true that the Democratic policy in both financial and tariff matters brought the country to the verge of a great panic, but the people nerved themselves and refused to take the final step that would bring ruin upon them. The country is too great for even a Democratic administration to destroy. There is now a better feeling observable, at least on this coast, and confidence is again resuming sway. Confidence, not restored by anything the administration has done, but the result of reflection on the inexhaustible resources of the country, and the indomitable spirit of the people. There is no doubt that we have experienced the worst and that from now on there will be a steady though slow improvement in the situation. That progress in the return to prosperity would be more rapid if the adoption of a sound financial law could be expected of congress is certain, but as this cannot be depended upon we must be satisfied with go ng slower.

SENATOR PEFFER's resolution asking for an investigation of alleged violations of the law by the New York banks, should certainly be adopted when it again comes before the senate. Anti-administration or change that these banks have failed to keep the reserve required by the law, having at one time during the present stringency been deficient $19,000,000; also, that the institutions mentioned receive deposits one day which they will not pay out the next except at a discount of from 2 to 4½ per cent, which is their price for currency. The issue of clearing house certificates is also animadverted upon, this relief measure being termed illegal. Not a few people believe that the administration has been and is in collusion with the bankers and speculators to create a panic by keeping money tied up in their vaults, the purpose being to force the gold standard on the country. The fact that the opposition to the adoption of the resolution mentioned came from administration Democrats, must certainly be considered significant.

SHOULD the United States come upon a silver basis for its currency, its gold going across the Atlantic to swell the great accumulations of the European banks and governmental treasuries, some interesting events would be sure to follow. Europe would have to continue buying American grain, flour and meat to feed its swarming populations, and would have to pay therefor in gold or its equivalent, precisely as Mexico is paid for her importations, and American farmers would become well to do. But the United States would not buy so heavily as now of European manufactures, being able vastly to increase its own output of every kind of goods. Another important result would be that the Americans would secure a very large share of the trade of this hemisphere, for the Americans of North, Central and South America would all be using silver money, and the Latin-Americans could better afford to trade with the United States. Luckily for us few of our national securities are held in Europe, the interest therefor being paid at home; also, of late Europeans have been sending back to the United States a large number of railway and other securities, lessening still further the amount of interest paid by us in Europe. The effect of all this in Europe would be a great financial crisis. In this country prosperity, however, would reign.

THE INSURANCE RATE.

The action of the Pacific Insurance Union in raising the rates 50 per cent on all classes of property within the corporate limits of Fresno has caused considerable discussion here. It is the general opinion of our citizens that this course is unjust to Fresno, and the reasons for the increase in rates given by representatives of the union will not change this opinion. The city of Fresno now has three fire engines and one chemical. The water supply is ample and the fire department efficient. While the condition of our back yards may not be all an insurance man might desire, there has certainly been a decided improvement in this regard. Why, then, has the union raised the rates? On account of the frequency of fires during the present summer, say its representatives. We believe that while fires have been more numerous this summer than during the past two or three years, the losses are not sufficiently heavy to warrant the action of the union. During the summers of 1892 and 1891 Fresno was fortunate in having very few fires and none of them, if we remember rightly, were large ones. The same may be said of the remaining months of those years. Now, this fireless period must certainly have been profitable to the insurance companies and it is not right for them to sprinn because there have been more fires than usual this year. Fresno is having the same experience other cities have had. There are years when the fire losses are few and others in which they are numerous, and this in spite of the vigilance of people and the efficiency of fire departments.

It is asserted by some of the agents that the newspapers are partly to blame for the rise in rates. The very charge exposes the insincerity of those making it. No doubt the exaggerated accounts of fires and mysterious hints of incendiarism sent to San Francisco newspapers by their Fresno correspondents have frightened some of the companies. But it has in most instances been shown that the fires were not attributable to incendiaries, and in no instance has such been proved to be the case. This circumstance has been published in San Francisco as well as Fresno newspapers and the insurance men know, therefore, that the first reports were exaggerated. Knowing the true state of affairs, then, how can they twist these exaggerated reports into a reason for increasing insurance rates? It is the business of insurance companies to take risks; that is their raison d'etre. Losses in one place are set off by profits in others. It is so in every business, yet other business men do not resort to the unjust measure just adopted by the Pacific Insurance Union to equalize or minimize losses. If the insurance companies wish to make a reform that will affect their exchequers beneficiently let them reduce the exorbitant salaries of their officers.

It also appears that half a dozen or more companies have withdrawn their risks from Fresno entirely and retired from the field. This course is invariably pursued by these same companies when when insurance matters take a troublesome turn here, but they hasten back when the crisis has subsided and beg for the business they once spurned, to the injury of the companies that stood by our people, which alone deserved their patronage. It is stated that a few other companies will follow the example of the unworthy ones. If they do, let the property-holders of this city inscribe the names of these deserters on the tablet of their memory and treat them as deserters should be treated when the time comes.

Now for the Pacific Insurance Union. There is a rumor that the union threatens to withdraw from Fresno altogether. While much may be believed of this precious combination, we do not believe it would deal this city such a blow. It would cause considerable hardship in many quarters, making it impossible for persons having property to borrow money thereon, and otherwise injuriously affect this city. Since, however, there was no strong reason for the union to increase the rates as it has done, there is still less for its leaving the field altogether. Let the members of the union reconsider their action, take into account the just claims of our property holders, and reduce the rates to the old figure.

RAMBLING NOTES, issued by an insurance firm in San Francisco, naturally approves of the action of the Pacific Coast Insurance Union in increasing the rates. It bases its approval upon the same grounds on which the union based its increase, and the engaging unanimity displayed is affecting. Rambling Notes says a good deal about a moral hazard, but doesn't touch at all upon the immoral hazards made by the local agents of the companies represented in the union. It is confidently stated by not a few persons that in their competition for lushesc insurance agents do not hesitate to issue policies in excess of the value of the property insured. Is not this a temptation for people to get a little ready money in an easy way? We do not wish to imply, however, that anyone has taken advantage of the insurance companies. There is no proof, nor do we believe such has been the case. It is evident, however, that due consideration for their welfare should cause the companies to give strict instructions to their agents to avoid over-insurance, and they could well afford to have appraisers to pass on the property insured before issuing policies to the applicants.

The argument dealing with the danger from the immoral floating element of the community hardly deserves attention. The authorities have shown their ability to keep it in check and the petty outbreak that occurred recently was speedily squelched. The suggestion of Shambling Notes that Judge Lynch be inveighed is as idiotic as it is inconsistent. There are no disorders here to suppress and the floaters have found it so uncongenial a region that most of them have left the city. In short, there is no condition of affairs here to warrant the abominable cinch to which the union has subjected our property owners. The contention of a few light-headed citizens that the "penny-a-liners" were partly to blame for the increase is absurd. The accounts of fires sent to the San Francisco papers from here may have served as a convenient pretext, but certainly could not constitute a cause for the union's action.

Rev. T. H. B. Andersen has gone to Plainsburg. He will return Monday.

GOVERNOR MARKHAM has been notified that the California exhibit at the World's Fair is being conducted for the benefit of individuals instead of the state and that it is also badly managed in other respects. Rumors to this effect have been quite frequent of late and a searching investigation should be made.

IT is stated that Senator White is opposed to Senator Frye's bill to extend the tenure in which the Pacific railroad companies may pay their debts to the government. If this be true, the senator is taking a course that will meet with general approval in this state. The railroads have been sufficiently favored, and should be compelled to meet their obligations at once.

CONSIDERABLE surprise is being expressed because Marion Cannon, who seemed to be such a champion of silver, voted with the unconditional repeal men in the house the other day. Others on whom the silver men counted also deserted the cause, judging at least from their votes. It is possible that these people thought the bill would not pass the senate in its present shape, and therefore supposed they might as well be with the majority. It is doubtful, however, that the facility with which these so-called representatives relegate their convictions to the background will be appreciated by their constituents.

THE high and mighty of Los Angeles when in a merry mood do not disport themselves like weak kittens. They gleefully rush upon one another and "rastle" till one of the two breaks his leg, bursts a blood vessel, or experiences some other pleasant little fracture. One of these manly incidents occurred the other day, ex-Mayor Hazard and Judge R. N. Smith of the City of Angels being the principals. Mr. Hazard emerged from the friendly tussle with a fractured ankle. It is believed that while the occurrence was lamely funny the ex-mayor does not now appreciate the humor of the situation as keenly as does the judge.

A RECENT decision of the supreme court has shut off one of the avenues of escape of which criminals in this state have frequently availed themselves. It has no doubt been observed by most people how often it occurs that the chief witness for the prosecution fails to appear at the trial of a person whose conviction depends on said witness. The witness has been paid to decamp by the prisoner's friends, and justice miscarries. The decision provides that if the missing witness cannot be found by the sheriff after the exercise of due diligence, the transcript of the testimony given by the witness at the prisoner's preliminary examination may be introduced as evidence to take the place of oral testimony.

AS an illustration of the money paid to writers as soon as they acquire a reputation, the September Cosmopolitan contains less than 8000 words, for which the sum of $1000 was paid. Ex-President Harrison, Mark Twain and William Dean Howells are the three whose work commands such a price. The September number has more than 100 illustrations, giving the chief points of interest in the Columbian Exposition, and the Fair is treated by more than a dozen authors, including the famous English novelist, Walter Besant; the Midwinter Plaisance, by Julian Hawthorne; the Liberal Arts Building, by Kunz, the famous gem expert of Tiffany & Company; the Department of Mines, by the chief of that department, etcetera. A feature of this number is a story by Mark Twain, entitled, "Is He Living or Is He Dead."

CHAIRMAN WILSON of the ways and means committee anticipates a tariff bill that will conform strictly to the Chicago platform, says the New York Press. The commercial condition of the country looks as if the country anticipated it, too. The Chicago platform, be it remembered, reverses the decision of the United States supreme court and the doctrine of the greatest statesmen in American history, including Washington, Jefferson, Hamilton, Jackson and Blaine, by declaring protection to productive industry unconstitutional. The Chicago platform proposes a revolution in economic principle, and it is no wonder if the business world disapproves of it and cries "Hands off?" It is not surprising that factory doors shut automatically, as it were, with the unemployed workingmen outside. Yes, the Chicago platform will be followed, and Chairman Wilson and his committee will, as they say, "retreat to some seaside resort," where the workingman can't get at them in his present unemployedness, to frame a revolutionary tariff bill—a marked contrast to McKinley's painstaking care to give every interest an opportunity to be heard, even while he favored American interests at the expense of foreign by giving every industry a chance to live.

THERE is no evidence that the Southern Pacific railroad company intends dealing fairly with the West Side settlers affected by the recent decision of Judge Ross. The company, soon after the decision in its favor was rendered, stated it would not be hard on the settlers and intended merely to require the payment of a nominal sum from each one. While this was a hardship to the settlers who had already spent considerable money improving the lands sold them by the government, many would no doubt have been willing to settle with the railroad company upon the terms proposed. It appears, however, that the company soon after that decided to appoint appraisers to appraise the lands Judge Ross took from the settlers, with the supposed intention of making each settler pay a sum in proportion to the value of his holding. Judging from the petition sent to congress by the settlers, reference to which was made in yesterday's REPUBLICAN, they have lost all hope so far as any fair action on the part of the railroad company is concerned, and therefore appeal to the government. The petition of these people should receive immediate attention and if the railroad's claim is just they should be indemnified for their losses by the government, whose representative's mistake put them in their sorry predicament.

ARCHIBALD CLAVERING GUNTER, the novelist and playwright, speaking of his new novel, says: "The style will be in the order of my former works." Archibald seems incorrigible.

WILL the senate too, fall down before Grand Joss Cleveland and gratefully swallow administration pap.

THE Visalia Times seems to be standing in with the insurance combine.

THE BOND QUESTION.

On Saturday, September 23, there will be held a special election for the purpose of submitting to the people of this county whether the supervisors shall be empowered to issue bonds in the sum of $100,000 for defraying the expence of the court house improvement. Under ordinary circumstances it is likely that many people would be opposed to the issue of bonds—such, at least, is the inference to be drawn from the action of the people on the same proposition last fall. Matters have changed since then, however, and the people seem to be in favor of the bonds now. To our own knowledge many who opposed the bonds last November now favor them. The chief reasons, and very potent ones, for this change of sentiment are the undeniable scarcity of money, the difficulty of disposing of our products to advantage just at present and the uncertainty regarding the future. It is believed by those, who being interested in the question of taxes have carefully investigated the bond proposition, that to pay for the improvements outright would entail a burden on the taxpayers which would be almost more than many of them could bear. The tax rate without bonds will be from 27 to 30 cents more than with bonds, and calculating on an assessment of $28,000,000, it can readily be seen the difference their adoption would make to the taxpayers. Is it not better to vote for the bonds and a low rate than against bonds and a high one? True, it will take a longer time to pay for the court house improvements, and we shall have to pay considerably more; but in times like the present the people can better afford to pay on the installment plan than to settle their indebtedness on the spot. We follow out this plan very frequently in our private purchases, and find that it is an easier way than to pay cash down. Why not, when the same reasons can be advanced, make our public purchases the same way? Were our people prosperous, could money be readily obtained, were there a fair demand for our products, and could we get good prices for them, the matter would have a different aspect. But the obligations of the people are already in excess of what they can pay, and an increase in the tax rate of from 27 to 30 cents would be imposing upon them a burden under which many of them would sink. It is advisable therefore to vote for the bonds. This will permit of a low tax rate, and make the payment of the court house indebtedness comparatively easy.

THE San Francisco Insurance Union announces that the various insurance companies have paid out on risks in Fresno the sum of $600,000, while only $400,000 have been taken in in the form of premiums. Query—if the insurance companies had taken $600,000 in and paid out $400,000 would publicity be given to the fact? And if the rate is increased in Fresno in order to make Fresno pay its own insurance and a profit beside, are we to understand that where fires are few rates are correspondingly low? But the rule that only three-fourths of the loss will be paid might prove salutary, says the Tulare Register. Selling out to insurance companies has had much to recommend it to unprincipled persons all along and the companies themselves are greatly to blame for the fact. They rarely fight a case where incendiarism is more than suspected and pay the risk rather than get the name of not paying promptly and without asking impertinent questions.

A POLICEMAN in San Francisco shot at two boys whom he saw running out of a chicken yard at night. Fortunately he hit neither of them. This practice policemen have of drawing their pistols upon the slightest provocation and shooting—either with the intention of frightening the pursued and arresting his flight, or with the intention of disabling him to accomplish the same object, should be prohibited. If we are rightly informed the police in England are armed only with a club, and they have as desperate criminals to deal with as there are in this country. Here, no matter how unimportant the offender, if he tries to decamp out comes the policeman's pistol and a fusillade begins. It is no uncommon occurrence that bystanders are wounded or killed by the excited officer. Policemen should have it impressed upon them that they must use their pistols only when dealing with desperate characters or when they themselves are in danger.

DURING the half year ending June 30th there were failures of 150 farmers in England, as compared with 109 during the first half of 1892. This record of one farmer failing nearly every working day in free trade England is an object lesson to the farmers whose products are protected in this country. Here, the farmers come to the relief of the banks, business men and financiers, our exports of farm products causing an inflow of gold. There, enough farm products are not grown for home consumption, but they are buying all the time from us and from others. It is no wonder, as the Mark Lane Express says, that "the position of farmers in England is rapidly getting worse and worse."

THE labor question here has been settled in a manner highly creditable to Fresno. Nearly a thousand unemployed men made this city their headquarters, and the effective manner in which they were provided for without encouraging idleness, might well serve as an example to other communities. Grape picking has begun in earnest, and the men are now all at work. Fresno has reason to congratulate itself on the way this matter has been dealt with.

WORK has been begun on the grading for the Midwinter Fair in San Francisco to the satisfaction of the unemployed in that city, who will now be provided for. It appears as if the people at the bay are in earnest and intend to have a creditable fair. The enterprise should receive the support of the people of the state.

LILLIAN RUSSELL, it is stated, will marry Eugene Sandow, the strong man. Presumably no stuck-up jockey club member will dare to snub Mrs. Sandow, as was recently the case with Miss Russell in Chicago.

IT is to be hoped that the taxpayers of this county have considered carefully the arguments in favor of the court house bonds and that they will appeal to their reason as forcibly as they should. In this connection we here quote from a letter to the Selma Irrigator on the bond question, which gives the views of those who favor a bond issue in a clear and convincing manner. Says this correspondent:

"Business affairs of a county differ in no respect from those of an individual or private corporation. When a railroad is built bonds are issued and sold to pay the cost of construction. The same method is followed in any enterprise requiring a large amount of ready money. If the corporation were not good for the amount the bonds would be worthless. If the stockholders are worth that amount, why don't they raise it at once? Because long experience has proved the issuance of bonds to be a good business proposition. The plan of paying in installments is favored everywhere and taken advantage of in private transactions daily. Bonds are simply paying in installments. Aside from that we have a building that will be used by generations yet to come. Why not let those who follow us pay something for the benefit it will be to them?

"It seems by recent articles by Mr. Tucker and others in your paper that the idea of those who oppose bonds is to make the money lender bear his proportion of the cost of the court house while his money is still in the county. If we tax the money lender so that he withdraws his money from the county, who would be the sufferer? He, or the man whose mortgage is foreclosed? Then again, who will derive the benefit of the public buildings, the man who lives here permanently, or the one who has his money here for the time being? It will be harder for property owners to pay interest and ordinary taxes than for mortgage holders to pay the increased tax.

"Capital is needed to develop this county, and as sure as we make our tax rate oppressive it will seek fields for investment where it is lower. It is a misfortune if a person is compelled to mortgage his place, but the banker is not to blame. He will have to pay his share with the rest of us. It is for us to decide when to do it. Will we pay it all at once or make a small payment each year? This county is young and many public works of improvement are necessary. If we pay cash for them, a great many we cannot have at this time and we would lose the benefit and use of them."

IN THE GOOD OLD DAYS.

We were told we'd live in clover
If we'd only vote for Grover,
But falsehood, they'll find, never pays.
While the President goes fishing,
Suffering millions are wishing—
All are wishing, longing, praying for
The
Good
Old
Days.

We can only grin and bear it,
Rich and poor alike must share it,
Watching the fading of prosperity's rays.
Of course 'twas not expected
When "the Prophet" was elected,
But we made a great big blunder in
The
Good
Old
Days.

The mill wheels have ceased turning,
While the workingmen are learning
How the fruit of prosperity decays.
In the future we'll remember
How they fooled us last November,
And for shadow we gave substance in
The
Good
Old
Days.

Be patient a while longer,
We are growing wise and stronger,
And some day we'll return to
The
Good
Old
Days.

—GEORGE WATSON HALLIS.

GROVER'S SONG.

NOVEMBER 7, 1892.

[After the Mikado.]

My object all sublime
I shall achieve in time,
To hold the position Of state physician
With no effort at all of mine,
And make each laborer pent,
Unwillingly represent
A sort of innocent merriment, of innocent merriment.

VERSE II.—AUGUST 22, 1893.

If a man in my position is allowed to have a wish,
I'd ask financial questions not to bother me when I fish.
But my party all sublime
Will fall apart in time,
And I hold the position Of bad politician
In a party that doesn't rhyme.
I'm afraid each laborer pent
Will too willingly resent
The source of his innocent merriment, his innocent merriment.

WILLIAM HOPKINS SPENCER.

DIDN'T KNOW IT WAS LOADED.

The husband went home with a manner austere,
And visage o'erspread with a frown.
Said his wife, "You are home rather early, my dear."
And he answered, "The mill has shut down."

"You voted last fall for a change," the wife said,
As she held up her face for a kiss,
And he swore a big oath and he answered, "I did,
But it wasn't a change such as this."

—New York Press.

MARRIED.

BOLLINGER—BULETT—In this city, August 31, 1893, Judge S. A. Holmes officiating, Flavers Bollinger of Reedley to Miss Delia Bulett of Traver.

GORMAN—BUCHANAN—At the Grand Central dairy farm, near Fresno, August 31, 1893, Rev. W. H. Martin officiating, Charles Gorman of Fresno and Mattie Buchanan of Merced.

DIED.

WARLOW—In North Ville Tract, August 30, 1893, George J. Warlow, son of George L. and Ella Warlow, aged 7 years, 4 months and 10 days, of malignant diphtheria.

Lash's Kidney and Liver Bitters eliminates from the blood the uric and lactic acids that cause rheumatism. For sale by Baker & Colson.

SELMA ITEMS.

The Fire at Gartenlaub's—Comings and Goings.

From The Republican's Special Correspondent.

SELMA, August 30.—Mrs. J. W. Heilig and daughter returned Sunday from Hanford, where they have been spending the past few weeks.

J. N. Kinster, the tailor, has moved to Visalia.

W. E. Knowles left last night for Oakland, where he will make his home. The business community of Selma are sorry to have Mr. Knowles leave them.

The social given by the Ladies' Aid Society of the Whitson street M. E. church at the residence of Mrs. J. J. Roadhouse last night, was well attended and all enjoyed themselves till a late hour.

D. S. Orr and family and Miss Elliott returned today from Redondo Beach, where they have been spending the summer.

Mrs. G. W. Strine arrived last night from Chicago.

Mrs. Manlove and daughter returned Tuesday night from their trip to the east, where they have been spending the past few months.

The residence of A. Gartenlaub near Selma was totally destroyed by fire last Sunday night. The loss is about $3000, partly covered by insurance. The fire was caused by the explosion of a coal oil lamp. N.X.X.

NEWS FROM FOWLER.

Work Begun on the Vineyards—Social Topics.

From The Republican's Regular Correspondent.

FOWLER, August 31.—The many friends of A. L. Rose regret to see him leave the community.

Mr. and Mrs. Nye and Miss Lulu Wilson returned from Pacific Grove last week, where they have been spending the summer.

The social given at the home of William Marvat, on Tuesday evening, was a very enjoyable affair. A large number of people responded to the invitations. The evening was pleasantly spent and at a late hour the guests reluctantly departed for their homes.

P. L. Howard and Elmer Sadler were in Fowler Sunday.

J. T. Patton is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Albrecht will start east soon to see the World's Fair and visit relatives.

Most of the vineyardists in this vicinity begin picking grapes this week.

Miss Zelma Young and James Ellis departed for their home in Iowa last week. Their many friends they made while here regretted to see them leave, especially a young lady and gentleman whose hearts are left to sorrow, no one knows how much.

J. H. Gordon, foreman of the Scott vineyard, is pushing the work forward rapidly in the absence of Mr. Scott, who is on the coast spending the summer. He began picking grapes Wednesday with fifteen men and will add ten more next Monday.

Charlie Davis and Charlie Glazier having finished harvesting have returned to Fowler. SESSIONS.

MIDWINTER EXHIBITION.

Fine Samples of Fruit—Plenty of Jars.

The Midwinter Fair commission received a large assortment of jars yesterday, and are now ready to receive fruit, etc., again.

They want anything and everything in the line of useful and curious products. If they cannot utilize what you bring in they will tell you so in a soothing way. So don't be afraid of hurting their feelings by offering them your products.

The exhibit is already fine but not so fine as it should be. Another point, after you have read the list do not think they have enough of your particular product, because you see that some one else has contributed of that particular variety.

Another thing, do not bring overripe fruit; it cannot be used. The receipts yesterday were as follows:

E. B. Rogers, Margherita vineyard; Grey Riesling grapes, Burge grapes and Arnanon grapes.

C. L. Heringlake Temperance colony; Centennial potato, Damson plum cluster.

George Eleander; Beurre d'Arijan pear.

A DENIAL.

Justice Edward B. Lane Explains His Position.

In yesterday's REPUBLICAN it was stated that Justice E. B. Lane of the second township was holding court illegally in this judicial township. Mr. Lane has made the following statement concerning this matter to a REPUBLICAN reporter:

"The report that I am trying cases outside of my township is an erroneous one. The office I am occupying in Fresno is merely for the transaction of private business. In every instance have I informed litigants that all judicial business before me must be transacted at my office on Blackstone avenue, in the second township.

"Litigants have in a number of instances waived the legal technicality, consenting to the proceedings being held before me in this city. The Jones, James and Thompson cases were heard before me in the city hall on motion of Deputy District Attorney Walser and with the consent of the defendants' attorneys.

"I have not violated the provision of the code bearing on my office in any manner and have no intention of doing so. I have not transacted any business that was not properly in my province and have always attended to my judicial affairs in the proper place."

ALL HAVE WORK.

The Labor Bureau Will Likely Be Closed Today.

The remainder of the unemployed men who have been basking in the genial smiles of Superintendent Parsons of the free labor bureau were provided with work yesterday and the last squad will leave for the vineyards this morning. In view of this the bureau will be closed about noon, unless there should be new arrivals.

Men were hired by the following vineyardists yesterday:

Alexander Gordon 25, Mr. Foreman 5, A. J. Ruddy of Washington colony 15, M. F. Tarpey called for the 35 he had engaged the evening before. Dr. Eshleman hired 50 men, taking 25 to the vineyard last evening. G. B. Graham gave work to 15.

Mr. Parsons deserves much praise for his excellent management of the bureau and his sympathy with and kindness to the men.

A THRIFTY VINEYARD.

A Fine Crop of Grapes in Eighteen Months.

Dr. G. A. Hare had in his office yesterday an interesting exhibition of grapes from a vineyard planted a year ago last spring.

The vineyard is located near Centerville on red alluvial soil, and has made a remarkable growth.

The grapes on exhibition were seedless Sultanas and Thompson's seedless, the berries of which are remarkably large, and the clusters are large and well shaped.

The Doctor had gathered these not for an exhibition, but to send to his mother in Lincoln, Neb.

A PRIVATE MEETING

Held Yesterday by Vineyardists.

ONLY BIG BUGS REPRESENTED

They Will Pay 75 Cents With and $1.25 Without Board.

There was a meeting of vineyardists held yesterday afternoon in the reading room of the Hughes hotel. They were owners of extensive tracts, and had assembled for the purpose of discussing the labor question and to determine upon the price to be paid by them for general work during the present season. No small growers were present.

The meeting was a private one, no reporters or other outsiders being admitted. The gathering being composed of vineyardists it is presumable the labor discussed by them was vineyard labor, yet the report made to THE REPUBLICAN representative says "general" labor. As the gentlemen who attended the meeting were extraordinarily reticent, the persons interested will have to decide for themselves what the word "general" includes.

The meeting began early in the afternoon and lasted till about 6 o'clock, which indicates that there was considerable difference of opinion that needed adjusting. There were present: A. B. Butler, Herman G. Eggers, M. F. Tarpey, William Forsyth, George H. Malter, William and George Helm, Benjamin R. Woodworth, Dr. I. Eshleman, J. M. Cory, Edward Kennedy, George C. Roeding, Charles Bonner, George W. Tait, Hector Burness, E. A. Fortune, Alexander Gordon, H. A. Trevelyan, A. P. Adams, Lee Gray, Mr. Grant, Frank H. Ball and a representative of the Fresno vineyard.

After long discussion the following resolutions were passed, there being no dissenting voice.

Resolved, that we, the principal vineyardists of this vicinity, assembled to consult regarding wages of labor, have agreed to pay a uniform rate of 75 cents per day and board, or $1.25 per day without board, and that payment be made on the regular pay day of the vineyardist employing.

It was learned from a certain source that no step was taken at the meeting toward an agreement to give white workingmen the preference. The rates were established as given in the resolution and whoever applies for work will be accepted—of course, until the demand has been supplied.

The men at the free labor bureau were on the whole a little more cheerful yesterday. Quite a number of them secured work in the smaller vineyards. The owners of smaller tracts are clearly inclined to be more liberal than those of large vineyards, for they are paying $1 per diem and board.

N. Jensen took out ten men from Fahey's hotel to pick grapes for $1 a day and found. T. R. Brown and C. E. Robinson got twenty-two men from the same place at the same wages. Messrs. Brown and Robinson want about forty more men today. Steady workingmen may leave their names at Fahey's hotel and will be charged no fee for registration. Those gentlemen evidently believe in white labor.

J. D. Jones, ex-street superintendent, who now has charge of a large vineyard, also left an order at Fahey's for ten men to go out today. Wages, one dollar and board. Comedian Curtis took a number of white men to his vineyard yesterday. It is believed all the unemployed men will be provided for by the first of next week.

It is stated that eleven laboring men were arrested in Justice Lane's township yesterday and given floaters. This is unjust. The men have no place in which to sleep and lie down anywhere. One or two of the men arrested were employed in the soup kitchen at the free labor bureau. Officers should use a little discrimination, though by no means relax their vigilance.

Loads of Chinamen have been employed the last few days and numbers of them are arriving by every train. So it is evident that the little yellow man is still preferred by many people to individuals of their own race.

THE CHINESE METHOD

BOMBS THAT DID CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE.

Result of a Feud Between Two Clans of Mongolians.

Shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday morning all Chinatown was aroused by a series of explosions in the Lam Lee building.

The bombs were made of black powder, and were not such as are usually sold in stores, but were covered with cloth.

They were dropped down from a skylight in the roof—three of them—and they exploded at intervals of about a half minute apart.

They wrecked the partitions, furniture and glass in that part of Lam Lee's building, but no one was injured.

The plot was evidently of Chinese origin as a squad of Chinamen were standing guard at Lam Lee's alley at the time and fired three shots at a white man who ran to give the fire alarm.

Examination showed that the bomb throwers had climbed upon some Chinese huts by means of a step ladder on the south side of Lam Lee's building to the roof and escaped by the same route.

A fight has been on and ready to break out at any time there for the past month. The theater recently opened interferes with the gambling, as it draws away the attendance.

It is supposed that some of them wanted to do up some of Lam Lee's tenants or the landlord, and took this course.

DEATH FROM DIPHTHERIA.

Georgie Warlow Succumbs to the Fatal Disease.

Georgie J. Warlow, son of the well known attorney George L. Warlow, died very unexpectedly yesterday afternoon.

The family, with the exception of Mr. Warlow, had just returned from the East. The children had been ill on the train, but it was not suspected that they had diphtheria until yesterday.

The case is said to be of the most malignant type and an 11-year-old daughter is stricken with the disease and not expected to live.

A strict quarantine has been established and no one will be permitted to attend the funeral.

Georgie Warlow was a bright and interesting boy and his death is a great blow. The family has the sympathy of the community.

Good.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The President and Mrs. Cleveland, accompanied by Secretary of War Lamont, Dr. Bryant, Ruth with her nurse, and Mrs. Cleveland's maid, left Jersey City this evening for Washington.

CROP REPORT.

Fresno Weather Bureau, Department of Agriculture.

Central California crop bulletin No. 22, for the week ending Monday, August 28, 1893:

The week has been cloudless except on the 25th, when a trace of rain fell at scattered points in the district, with fresh northwest winds and an increase in the humidity.

The daily temperature has averaged 1 degree above the normal, with a maximum of 102 and a minimum of 59.

Wine grapes which should show 25 per cent of sugar at this time only go 20 to 22 per cent.

The labor question is about settled, and raisin picking will begin this week. Indications are that the white labor cannot be depended upon, and the Chinese and Japs will have to be called upon to handle the crop.

This is the last crop bulletin for the season, and the thanks of the department are due to those who have done so much to make it of benefit to those interested.

JOHN R. WILLIAMS, Observer.

An Amendment.

Some years ago in a very rural district a farmer had a cow for sale. Now, as there was no weekly paper to advertise in, it was the custom of the vicar to give such notices out to his congregation on Sundays. So the farmer thought he would go to the vicar and get him to advertise the cow in church.

"Yes," says the vicar, "but you don't come to my church."

And they struck the bargain that the vicar should advertise the cow and the man in return should go to church. Now, unfortunately, the man was very deaf, and on the Sunday following, when the vicar gave out the banns of marriage between Joseph So-and-so and Sarah So-and-so—a rather unusual incident, for they seldom had a wedding the farmer took it for granted that the vicar was giving out particulars of his cow and shouted out:

"You may as well say, while you are about it, that she is a most gentle creature, entirely free from vice and a great eater."—London Tit-Bits.

It Was All Right.

Editor—So Mr. Skyzo of Podunk has stopped his paper?

Assistant—Yes. He says it's full of trash, and he doesn't want it.

Editor—Has he paid for it?

Assistant—Yes, one year in advance.

Editor—All right, grant the gentleman's request. It is the aim of The Weekly Regulator to suit everybody.—Arkansaw Traveler.

A Good Way.

Mrs. Rocksey—My Danny was a-goin to make a hothouse, and he went and asked Stubby, the carpenter, the easiest way to do it.

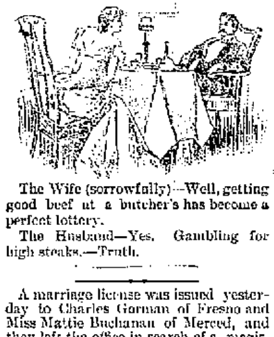
Mrs. Dineen—Phwat did he say?

Mrs. Rocksey—He told him to give the baby a box of matches to play with.—Raymond's Monthly.

Unsurpassed.

Billings (who has been to the fair, to Jennings, who is going)—The biggest thing I ever saw; biggest buildings, biggest beauty, biggest assortment, and stopped at a hotel so big that I rang the bell on Friday night, and it took until Tuesday morning for the boy to reach my room.—Life.

Actually.



The Wife (sorrowfully)—Well, getting good beef at a butcher's has become a perfect lottery.

The Husband—Yes. Gambling for high steaks.—Truth.

A marriage license was issued yesterday to Charles Gorman of Fresno and Miss Mattie Buchanan of Merced, and they left the office in search of a magistrate.

A BIG PETITION.

WEST SIDE SETTLERS APPEAL TO CONGRESS.

They Want to Preserve Their Homes Or Be Indemnified.

The settlers upon the 200,000 acres of land in the San Joaquin valley affected by the recent decision of Judge Ross have determined to ask congress to come to their relief.

A petition has accordingly been sent on to Washington. It is addressed to the senators and representatives from California and requests them to do all in their power to bring about such legislation as will materially aid the settlers in getting speedy justice. In this petition it is suggested that an act or a joint resolution should be passed by congress directing and authorizing the federal department of justice to take immediate steps to obtain from the supreme court of the United States a conclusive decision of the controversy between the settlers and the Southern Pacific Railway Company, and providing moreover for the appointment by the government of competent attorneys to represent the settlers at the hearing of the test case.

It is also suggested that the act or resolution should contain a provision by virtue whereof those settlers who hold patents for portions of the lands affected shall be indemnified by the United States for their expenditures of labor and money in case the supreme court decides against them.

The settlers believe, says the Examiner, that the justice of their request will be recognized at Washington and that the desired relief will be promptly granted.

"Of course," said John S. Macintosh, one of the interested gentlemen, yesterday, "we would not have settled on the lands but for the representation of the United States that they were government lands and open for entry. If we have been misled the United States should indemnify us for the losses we have suffered because of its mistaken representation, and the burden of litigation to determine whether the government or the railroad held title to the lands at the time we settled on them should not be borne by us, but by the original parties to the controversy."

Trouble Expected.

PITTSBURG, August 31.—The Oliver Iron and Steel Company has definitely decided to attempt to operate without the Amalgamated Associated agreement and started today with non-union men. There was much excitement among union men. The firm employs 6000 men.

James Gallagher, grand director of the Y.M.I., left for Marysville this morning to attend the ninth grand council of the Institute.

A MISSING MAN.

It Is Thought He Has Been Murdered.

ONE KEEFE IS SUSPECTED

The Peculiar Disappearance of Joseph Cohen, a Hide Buyer.

Yesterday's Examiner contains a long story concerning the disappearance of one Joseph Cohen, whom it supposes to have been assassinated one night in April last at a sheepherder's cabin, twenty miles northwest of Huron.

Cohen was buyer for the Sawyer Tanning Company of Napa, dealers in hides, and well known in this valley. He generally carried considerable money with him.

One day in April last he left Fresno for the West Side, taking with him one Keefe, whose team he had hired, intending to make some heavy purchases of hides. The men passed through Huron, going northwest, and finally stopped at a Frenchman's ranch. Keefe went to the main building and told the proprietor he and Cohen were staying at the cabin usually occupied by the Frenchman's sheepherders.

Cohen had previously made a bargain for hides with the Frenchman, and they were delivered to Keefe just after dark. Keefe said something about Cohen's being sick, but when the Frenchman volunteered his assistance Keefe refused it and drove off with the hides." This was the last seen of him.

On the following morning the rancher went to his sheepherder's cabin and saw Cohen's wagon standing in front of the hut. Keefe's outfit was missing. Entering the house the rancher's eye was caught by a number of dark stains and splashes at the head of the bunk, and on a grain sack which had supposedly served Cohen for a pillow, was outlined in blood the side of a man's head, with the ear particularly well defined. Clots and dried pools of blood were found elsewhere about the premises, as was a pair of spectacles purported to have belonged to Cohen.

The Frenchman reported the matter to the authorities and an investigation has been in progress ever since. The peculiar part of the affair is that the body of Cohen is missing as well as Keefe, who is suspected of having murdered him. According to the Examiner Cohen is said to have had about $1200 with him at the time.

GOING TO WORK.

But Few Unemployed Men Left in Fresno.

The crowd of unemployed around the free labor bureau has now diminished to about 150, and by Sunday there will probably not be one horny-handed son of toil left to muse on the departed glory of Parsons' potpourri.

There were about 100 men provided with work yesterday, and it appears likely that as many more will go out today. The men employed yesterday are distributed as follows:

J. L. Pond, 10 men; J. B. Rogers, 16; J. M. Rustigan of Easterby, 21; George Balch, Lone Star, 16; Mr. Hoffman, 18; Mr. Wilson, Fig avenue 11.

Superintendent Parsons has received an order for fifteen more men from Kingsburg vineyard. M. F. Tarpey has hired thirty men, whom he will take out this morning.

Mr. Parsons says all the men who have accepted work up to date are receiving $1 and board. The sole exception, so far as known, are the pickers employed at the Barton, who are getting $20 a month and found.

It is stated some Chinamen, who had agreed to work for $1.25 a day, have struck for $1.40. Of course, white labor at $1 per diem and board will be preferred to these Chinamen.

It is reported from Grub Gulch that the Gambetta gold mine, hitherto owned by John Haley, had been sold to an English company. This mine had been a very profitable one until it was shut down some months ago. Its reopening will be a piece of good news for the hill country from Raymond up.—Madera Mercury.

YOUNG, BUT FUNNY.

THE BABY COUNTY CRACKS A JOKELET.

The Madera Mercury, Speaking for "Our Youngest," Says.

"The recorder and register's office are making complaints of the loss of all the small articles used by them, such as erasers, scratchers, pens, etc. The articles are said to have disappeared about the time that the delegation from the Fresno recorder's office left here.

"The abstract office was also burglarized, that is, Ed McCardle says it was. This, with the recorder's and clerk's forces, have decided to organize a detective bureau and employ John Griffin to watch any delegates from the Fresno county recorder's office that may hereafter come here.

"Of course, Dad Norris would not be included or suspected, as his time, when here, is always occupied by more congenial business than picking up loose things."

Yes! That's rather funny. Guess Dad Norris doesn't get a chance to pick up much of anything then. By the way, when are those Fresno county ballot boxes, borrowed for the special election, going to be returned?

A MINISTER OBJECTS

To Having His Premises Made a Dumping Ground.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—I wish to occupy enough space in your valuable columns to complain at the conduct of the superintendent of streets, the city marshal, or whoever has the matter in charge, in dumping the refuse gathered from the streets of the city into that portion of Stanislaus street in front, or nearly in front of my house. In particular, I object to the piling up of the tin cans extracted from this rubbish at the corner of my yard.

Is this rubbish any more sightly or healthy when put in a pile in one street than when scattered over the town? I do not like to be put to the useless labor of making a bonfire in front of my premises of material hauled from all over the town. Yours truly,

W. H. MARTIN.

Railroad Deal.

A new deal has been effected between the Southern Pacific and the Santa Fe, by which the former company offers the use of its tracks between Mojave and this city. The Santa Fe may run its trains, passenger and freight, into this city on equal terms with the Southern Pacific, a charge being made on wheelage for the use of the tracks.—Chronicle.

Miss Daisy Meany of Merced is a guest at the Hughes. Miss Meany has but recently returned from a protracted sojourn at Wawona.

THE HEATH BOND.

The Motion for Bench Warrants Delayed.

No action was taken on the part of the district attorney's office yesterday in the matter of the bail bond filed in the Heath case.

Deputy District Attorney Walser stated that the papers in the case which should have reached him from San Francisco yesterday morning had failed to reach Fresno.

He expected them to arrive last night, however, and will decide what course to take. He still believes the bond to be defective.

Fire at Franklin.

The residence of G. A. Pierce, one mile south of Franklin school house, was burned Saturday evening. There was nobody home at the time of the fire except a daughter of Mr. Pierce, who was preparing supper. Nothing was saved and the loss is unknown. We were unable to learn how the fire started.—Selma Irrigator.

PERSONALS.

M. B. Thompson is in from Caruthers.

Milton Ward is here from Los Banos, on the West Side.

M. Bell and family have returned from Pine Ridge.

William L. Heine was here from Reedley yesterday.

W. B. Depew of Sanger had business in Fresno yesterday.

N. C. Finley of San Jose is spending a few days in this city.

N. F. Wilkerson of Windsor, Mo., is visiting the raisin center.

J. L. Larew was down from Madera yesterday on legal business.

Mr. and Mrs. H. L. Musick of Pine Ridge are visiting friends here.

R. M. Turner, an Oakland capitalist, is looking after his interests here.

Mrs. W. F. Hanke of Sanger was visiting friends in this city yesterday.

Recorder Smith Norris has gone to Pine Ridge to enjoy a brief vacation.

Mrs. Lyle Osborne and children and Miss Ella Rankin left for Tucson last night.

Colonel W. Forsyth has returned from the coast and will remain during the vintage.

Mrs. M. K. Harris returned from Pine Ridge yesterday evening after an outing of three months.

J. Sponogle, dental surgeon, left yesterday morning for Oregon, where he will practice dentistry.

Judge S. A. Holmes and Treasurer Nelson have returned from a pleasant sojourn at Trimmer's Springs.

T. F. Porter has gone to Santa Cruz, whither he was summoned by the announcement of his sister's illness.

Mrs. L. J. Mitchell returned from San Leandro yesterday morning, where she has been visiting her parents. Her son Gibson accompanied her.

Dr. W. T. Maupin has returned from Mineral King. He intended to accompany John W. and Frank H. Short to Kern Flats but was taken ill and had to return.

Alfred Nichlus left last night for his old home in Philadelphia. He visited nearly every city on the Pacific Coast, but thinks Fresno the most progressive city in California.

Colonel L. Burks, brigade mustering officer of California Brigade U. R. K. of P., left last night for Santa Ana to hold an election for colonel and major of the Third regiment of the order.

Mr. and Mrs. S. W. Lines and son have returned from Pine Ridge, where they spent several months. The sickness of young Mr. Lines compelled them to return to the plains.

Miss Alexia W. Bassin of the Golden Rule drug store left on this morning's train for the College of Music of Cincinnati to complete in vocal and instrumental music. While en route for Cincinnati she will take in the World's Fair.

Popken Laid to Rest.

The funeral of John Popken, who committed suicide at Wolters' vineyard last Sunday night, took place yesterday afternoon at 4 o'clock from Stephens & Bean's undertaking establishment. The order of Hermann's Sons, of which Popken was a member, attended in a body. The deceased's sister did not come down from Livermore. It is said that Popken, though he lost $1000 in the Pacific bank failure, had $750 in another bank.

RAILROAD ASSESSMENT

BACK TAXES TO BE ENROLLED THIS YEAR.

The State Board Fixes the Amount Under the New Law.

The county auditor is in receipt of the assessment of railroad property as made by the State Board of Equalization on August 7th.

For the current year the amounts for which the various roads are assessed are as follows:

Southern Pacific Railroad Company, $1,385,637; Central Pacific Railroad Company, $557,073; Pullman Palace Car Company, $7,479.

The board also makes an assessment under the act of the last legislature for the unpaid taxes since 1879 as follows:

ASSESSED VALUATION.

	S.P.Co.	C.P.Co.
1880	$209,160	$557,073
1881	209,160	557,073
1882	209,160	557,073
1883	174,300	557,073
1884	174,300	557,073
1885	174,300	557,073

Under the provisions of the new law the tax to be levied and assessed against this property is to be at the same rate as was established for the tax levies of the respective years as established by the board of supervisors or other taxing board.

By reference to the records the county rate has been found to be as stated below. This rate and the estimates under it do not include the state taxes, but only what will come into the county treasury for county purposes—that is if the railroads pay their taxes.

RATE AND AMOUNT OF TAXES.

	Rate per $100.	Taxes.
1880	$1.18	$9,011 55
1881	1.045	8,067 11
1882	1.201	9,215 45
1883	1.303	9,522 90
1884	.884	6,502 05
1885	1.164	8,464 68
Total		$50,[illegible] 67

FRESNO STILLS.

Deputy Collector Youngberg to Investigate Them.

J. E. Youngberg, the chief deputy collector of internal revenue, Saturday started on a trip of investigation of the brandy stills in the southern part of the state. His principal work will be in Fresno, where large quantities of sweet wine will soon be in process of manufacture. Last year over 500,000 gallons of brandy were distilled in that county alone for the purpose of fortifying sweet wines.

This brandy is not liable to the 90 cents a gallon tax that all other distilled liquors have to pay. As a consequence great care has to be exercised to guard against the making of brandy for the market which is ostensibly to be used in the sweet wine trade.—Chronicle.

HEATH'S BOND GOOD

Judge Webb So Decided Yesterday.

WALSER'S MOTION WAS DENIED

The Value of Bondsman E. O. Miller's Property In Dispute.

The matter of the legality of Heath's bond was speedily settled yesterday afternoon by Judge Webb, though not to the satisfaction of Assistant District Attorney Walser.

The time set for the hearing of Mr. Walser's motion to vacate and set aside the bond was 2 o'clock and that gentleman was promptly on hand.

The grounds on which Mr. Walser asked that the bond be vacated and set aside are as follows:

That it is irregular in form and does not conform to the requirements of the statute in this:

That it does not appear from the affidavit of E. O. Miller, one of the bail offered, that he is a resident of the state of California, as required by law.

That the occupation of Marie A. Curtis is not given, as required by section 1287, Penal Code.

That from the affidavit of Marie A. Curtis, it is uncertain whether the person named is male or female, whether she is married or single, and if married, neither bond nor affidavit states that she is the owner of the property in her own right.

That neither the bond nor affidavit shows that Donald J. Campbell is a resident of the state of California.

That the affidavit of Charles G. Bonner does not appear to have been taken before a person qualified to administer oaths.

That the affidavit of U. C. Watson shows upon its face that affiant does not possess sufficient property to qualify as bail in the sum of $5000.

That said bond is insufficient.

Mr. Walser having finished reading his motion, Judge Webb, rising from seat asked, "Is that all?" Then added, "The justification is no part of the bond."

The assistant district attorney answered that it was not all. He wished to call the court's attention to the fact that the bond was not sufficient, and cited part 2 of section 1279, Penal Code, in support of this contention. This clause is as follows:

"They (the sureties) must each be worth the amount specified in the undertaking, exclusive of property exempt from execution; but the court or magistrate, on taking bail, may allow more than two sureties to justify severally in amounts less than that expressed in the undertaking, if the whole justification be equivalent to that of sufficient bail."

The court, however, declined to hear any argument on the matter, declaring the point not well taken, and thereupon denied Mr. Walser's motion.

Attorney Reel Terry, who represented Heath, thereupon informed the court that E. O. Miller of Visalia, one of the sureties, was in the city and wanted to justify.

Assistant District Attorney Walser stated he would be glad to have Mr. Miller justify, as he had in his possession a certified copy of the assessment roll of Tulare county where Mr. Miller's property, mentioned in the bond, is situated.

The court said that Miller had been sworn before Judge Levy of San Francisco and it was not his purpose to be discourteous to Levy by having Miller examined. This ended the proceedings.

An examination shows an important difference in the value of Miller's property as given in the justification and as given in the assessment roll. In the former it is alleged that he is worth $44,000 clear of all incumbrances or demands and other property, while in the assessment roll the total value after deductions is given as $26,242.

This circumstance, together with other irregularities, it is the opinion of some people, is sufficient to cast serious doubt on the validity of the bond, though Judge Webb's action, of course, definitely settles that point. Mr. Walser believes, however, that the point made by him was of sufficient importance to warrant an argument.

JUMPING A CLAIM.

JUSTICE LANE REMOVES HIS COURT TO THIS CITY.

An Attempt Will Be Made to Have His Office Declared Vacant.

A few days ago Justice of the Peace E. B. Lane of the Second township removed his office from the precincts of that township to the Third township and located in apartments over Monaghan's saloon on Mariposa street.

He advertised this fact and since then has been transacting business in this township and has not devoted much time or attention to the throne of justice out on Blackstone avenue.

This is considered an encroachment on the preserves of the other justices in this city and they propose to test his right to float his office into another township.

They claim that under section 4 of the Code of Civil Procedure, he can only hold his own court in his own bailiwick, and that the statutes specially provide that he can only hold court in another township as in the stead of another justice.

They also claim, under section 159 of the same code, he must be a resident of the township in which he is elected and holds office, and that Justice Lane at present neither resides in nor holds court in the district for which he was elected.

The proposition is to take steps to prevent the supervisors from allowing his bills for services,—to declare his pretended judicial acts in this township to be illegal and void, and to have his office declared vacant.

If Justice Lane's contention is correct, that he can move his court into another township, then all the justices of the county can transfer their courts to Fresno, which evidently was not contemplated by the code.

Again it is stated that he is subject to a penalty of $500 for assuming to act as justice outside his territorial jurisdiction which penalty or a moiety thereof goes to the person complaining.

GORMAN-BUCHANAN

Wedded Last Night at the Grand Central Farm.

Last evening at the Grand Central farm Charles Gorman, driver of the dairy wagon, and Miss Mattie Buchanan of Merced were joined in wedlock, Rev. W. H. Martin officiating.

A number of friends were present. The parlors were tastefully decorated with flowers. Several beautiful presents were received.

Mr and Mrs. Gorman will not go on a wedding tour unless it be the milk route Mr. Gorman daily travels, on which Mrs. Gorman may accompany him.

SUICIDE IN DELIRIUM.

Young Hoy Takes His Life at the Hospital.

Between 6 and 7 o'clock yesterday afternoon a man named Hoy, aged about 30 years, committed suicide at the county hospital.

His mind had become deranged from an attack of bilious fever and pending recovery he had been put in the jail room of the hospital and every sort of article by which he could do violence to himself was removed as was supposed.

He, however, untied the strings that hold the bed springs in place and with this short cord managed to strangle himself by fastening it to the bedstead.

When found life was not quite extinct, but all efforts to restore him to consciousness were futile.

Hoy, whose first name could not be ascertained, has relatives in one of the colonies and they expected to remove him from the hospital today.

The body was brought in by Coroner Stephens last night and an inquest will be held today.

A CHEERFUL PREDICTION.

The Approach of Better Times Foretold.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—A few months ago I stated in your paper that I believed very dull times were in store for us, as the banks in the money centers were hoarding their money to force an action to retire silver, and advised forbearance in business with each other.

The late action in congress in obeying the behests of the banks insure the retirement of the Sherman act, and now all may depend upon it that money will flow at least as free as usual in a few days, and all business will resume its usual channel.

Better prices than have been expected will be gained for products, and there will soon be a good market for labor.

While I do not believe the people will drop the money question, yet the future agitation will not disturb business for some time to come at least.

CONSERVATIVE.

Grain Fire.

By some unknown means a fire got started in a 700 acre grain field on the ranch of Miller & Lux, and occupied by Tom Tyner, five miles south of La Vina, about noon Sunday. The whole of the field was burned. It was wheat, and fully 3000 sacks were burned with no insurance.—Madera Tribune.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Sanger is to have a jag cure. It needs one.

Wanted—a cyclone to put movement in real estate.

Rapid progress is being made on the Pine Ridge flume.

Some thief stole tools from R. M. Turner's threshing machine on Monday night.

Madera is falling into line and will not tamely submit to the insurance combine's exactions.

Judge Holmes' chambers are now removed to the old county clerk's office on the third floor of the court house.

Fresno vineyard has donated about 400 pounds of pears to the free labor bureau. This is a good example to follow.

The will of John E. Hughes was filed with the county clerk yesterday, but its contents are unknown as it has not been opened yet.

W. D. Grady began picking grapes yesterday on the Magnolia vineyard with forty white men whom he pays $1 per day and board.

Darius Myers remarks, "Once I was young but now I am old, yet have I never seen the righteous forsaken nor a Chinaman begging bread."

Commencing September 1st the Southern Pacific will sell first-class round trip tickets to Chicago at $80. This is a reduction of $14.50 from present rate.

County Clerk Shepherd made his report to the the county treasurer yesterday touching estates wherein a collateral tax is to be levied under the new law.

Louise Henriotte, who exhibited two stockings full of leg to passers by in Chinatown a few days ago, will be tried Saturday afternoon in Justice Austin's court.

Miss B. A. Minyard of the Orphans' Home, Dallas, Tex., has written to a Mason in this city asking for information of George and James Minyard, who came to this state in the '50s. She wants their address.

SANITARY LAWS.

DR. HOPKINS HAVING THEM ENFORCED.

The Dairies to be Inspected by the County Health Officer.

Dr. H. St. George Hopkins is the most energetic health officer Fresno county has yet had. He seems to have the sanitary laws at his fingers ends, and the way he makes maintainers and promoters of nuisances come to time is a caution.

The doctor has dug up some 127 laws pertaining to the preservation of the public health and he is going to have them enforced or know the reason why. The health officer has almost unlimited powers, probably to make up for the very small salary, and when he imposes a fine there is no appeal therefrom.

Doctor Hopkins has just completed the round of the slaughter houses which, he says, were in an absolutely filthy condition. This has been remedied and he will now devote attention to other purveyors to the public, namely, the milkmen.

"There," said the genial doctor, "is a dairyman," pointing to a milkwagon, "who is violating the law at this very moment."

"How so?" was asked.

"Why, the wagon has on it neither the name of the dairy, its location, nor the name of the proprietor, as required by law.

"Having had the blessed remains of several species of animals removed from sight and smell," continued the Doctor, "and having abated a number of other nuisances, I shall now make an inspection of the dairies, many of which are reported to be in bad condition

"It is stated that some of the dairymen milk their cows in the same place where they are kept, which should not, of course, be done. Milk is peculiarly sensitive, and absorbs impurities with remarkable ease. Exposed to impure air for but a short time it may, though pure before, team with destructive bacteria. The recent epidemics of typhoid fever in Oakland, Chicago, St. Louis and other places were caused by the use of impure milk. I shall see to it that the proper cleanliness is observed in the conduct of the dairies, for this has a most important bearing on the public health."

Dr. Hopkins receives many complaints concerning nuisances from all parts of the county. Of course he can only visit such places complained of as are not too far from the city, for the ridiculously low salary would not warrant his taking long trips. The distant cases he reaches by letter. Considering the excellent work already done and the enthusiastic interest shown in the work by the Doctor, a more reasonable compensation would not be out of place. It would enable him to include a greater territory in his investigations.

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THE LAW LIBRARY.

The Committee Purchases Part of Grady's Library.

The county law library committee consisting of Judges M. K. Harris, S. A. Holmes and J. R. Webb and F. F. Letcher, chairman of the board of supervisors has been busy for some time.

There has accumulated in the fund about $1600, and now that the court house approaches completion the committee will begin installing it.

This system will save to the members of the bar a great deal of money as it contemplates installing in the county library the leading reports of decisions and text books on special subjects.

These are often desired in the trial of cases, and by having them in the county library, the attorney will need only the digests in his office.

W. D. Grady is said to have the finest law library in the San Joaquin valley and the committee have been examining it and it is stated that they have contracted for about $1200 worth of books at a low figure.

This is a case where a man can eat his cake and keep it. Grady sells his reports to the county, saves insurance and interest and has the use of them the same as before.

Grady made one of his characteristic remarks in commending the books to the committee yesterday. Said he, "These books are just as good as new- they have never been used," and the reverend judges approved with laughter.

"The Rivals."

"It is the greatest comedy in the English language," said an old first-nighter when asked his opinion of Sheridan's famous work, "The Rivals." Then he added, "So far as my observation extends it goes better and produces more laughter than the best farce comedy ever written. It makes fun in a legitimate way. The author of 'The Rivals' occupies the same position relatively to comedy as Shakespeare does to tragedy. The cast of the comedy would not be complete without Mrs. John Drew as Mrs. Malaprop. Her performance of this role is a work of true histrionic genius. It has been a life study with her, and no actress has presumed to attempt to approach her ideal of the part which is a finished one in every detail." Mrs. Drew is at the head of the Old Comedy Company, which is booked at the Barton on Monday evening, when she will be seen in her celebrated characterization. To our older theatergoers it is well known; the younger play-goers who seek laughter producing attractions of a high order will find it will meet the requirements demanded in a stage performance.

Fred Hanstead states that he has begun a suit against Francis A. Fee, district attorney of Madera county, and D. B. Fowler, supervisor of that county, on notes held by him. He intimates racy developments in connection with the late election.

TAX ON U. S. LANDS VOID

A CLEAR OPINION BY OREGON SANDERS.

He Explains the Several Taxable Interests and Their Nature in Public Lands.

The following clear and concise opinion from the attorney general's office will be read with interest by land owners in this county:

Mr. Sanders' position is at once convincing and logical, and reduces all the vexed questions to such simple form that the layman may easily comprehend the situation without having to obtain legal advice:

SACRAMENTO, August 30, 1893.

R. H. Austin, Esq., auditor Fresno county.

Dear Sir.—This office has always held that lands belonging to the government of the United States are not subject to taxation, although they may be occupied by settlers under the homestead law or other acts of congress, and that taxes levied upon the possessory interest of the settler can never become a lien so long as the land belongs to the government; but where land has been paid for in full it is subject to taxation at its full cash value, although not patented.

When the right to a patent has once become vested in a purchaser of public land, it is equivalent, so far as the government is concerned, to a patent actually issued.

The execution and delivery of a patent after the right to it has accrued are mere ministerial acts of the officers charged with that duty. Stoddard vs. Chambers, 2 How. U. S., 284-318; Carroll vs. Stafford, 3 How. U. S., op. 461.

A tax on the possessory interest, therefore, must be regarded as a tax on personal property and not on realty, and it will not become a lien on the realty even after the settler acquires a perfect equity, or a patent.

Where the record shows that the land itself was assessed before the patent issued or before the right to a patent had occurred by full and complete payment, the assessment is void. Yours respectfully,

OREGON SANDERS,
Second Deputy Attorney General.

A Dandy Domino.

SHEEPSHEAD BAY, August 29.—Domino proved himself a worthy son of a noble sire today by winning the Great Futurity stake from a field of competitors. He carried top weight and delayed at the post nearly half an hour, and besides this the track was heavy and sticky. The value of the stake was $65,666, of which $49,715 goes to Domino.

Amelia Wilson was brought before Justice Austin yesterday on a charge of vagrancy. In default of $500 bonds she was committed to jail and her trial set for next Monday.

A MOONLIGHT EXCURSION.

Jolly Time Had by a Party of Fresnoans.

A jolly crowd of twenty left Fresno at midnight Saturday for an outing to the King's river. The moon shone brightly and the night was unusually grand. The journey was a pleasant one and will not soon be forgotten. Singing and violin solos kept the drowsy from falling asleep.

They arrived at the river at 6 a. m. and partook of a sumptuous breakfast, which refreshed them for the day's sport. The day was spent in fishing, hunting and bathing. The most noted event of the day was the upsetting of a raft, on which were Messrs. Henderson and Koegel. The party repaired to camp and partook of dinner, which did full justice to the inner man. The party started home at 6 p. m. and arrived in Fresno at 11 p. m. after a most enjoyable day.

The party consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Emery Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Koegel, the Misses Ida Ball, Sally and Clara McDonell, Mary McDeritt, Viola Koegel, Messrs. Sam and Hugh Henderson, Lee Maiden, J. Herne, Emery Ball, Jr., George Ball, William Ball, J. Smyth, William and Robert Chittenden and Sherman Agnew.

ACCIDENT AT THE MILLS.

A Logging Car Jumps the Track. The Cause Carelessness.

At the end of the Sequoia mill railroad there is an inclined plane on both sides of a mountain. The redwood logs are placed on the car and hoisted to the top by a donkey engine, and then let down on the other side of the railroad track.

On Tuesday while a car was descending some part of the engine on top of the hill got out of order and the car ran down the precipitous track. The car jumped the track and was smashed all to pieces. The track was badly damaged.

Two men were on the car when it started, but jumped and saved themselves. The hoisting machinery has been used only a short time, and the accident was due to carelessness.—Visalia Delta.

California Fruit Sales.

The Earl Fruit Company sold California fruit at auction yesterday at the following prices:

New Orleans—Plums $1.20, Rose del Peru $1.33, Malagas 87c, nectarines $1, Bartletts $2.23, other pears $1.54.

Chicago—Bartletts $2, fall pears $1.60 @1.75, half crates Muscat $1.15, prunes 80c@$1.15.

New York—Bartletts $1.90@2.35, Orange Cling $1.60@1.80, plums 90c@$1.40.

SENATOR HILL wants it understood that he is "uncorrupted by federal patronage." The acerbity of the grapes is perfectly evident.

GARFIELD LETTER.

A BRIDGE WANTED OVER BIG DRY CREEK.

The Weather Too Cool to Suit the Vineyardists—An Adventure.

From The Republican's Regular Correspondent

GARFIELD, August 31. The vineyardists of this place are complaining of the cool weather, as the grapes are ripening too slowly and unevenly.

The Misses Dottie and Daisy Browne, accompanied by their father, left for Pine Ridge last Monday. They intend to see the sights and bring back enough gum to last their friends and themselves all winter.

Miss Lydia Beard, accompanied by her brother L. B. Beard, left yesterday for Academy on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Alfred Baird. She intends to stay until after camp meeting.

T. F. Williams, who is an operator at the Tulare telegraph office, spent a few days with his family here.

Ben Parkes commenced picking his grape crop the other day, but discontinued yesterday on account of the fruit being green.

Our general ditch tender, Lew Burgess, has been circulating a petition, the object of which is the building of a bridge across Big Dry creek near the old Shipp place. He will present it to the Board of Supervisors in a few days. We hope this will meet with the approval and prompt attention of the board, as the bridge at that place has been a long felt want to the traveling public.

A. R. Ball, who has been very sick during the summer, we are now glad to say is on the road to recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Ruben Bryan and party have returned from their trip to the mountains.

F. S. Blair finished harvesting last Saturday. His crop yielded more than his most sanguine expectation.

Charles Brown leaves with his teams headed for the mills for lumber in a few days.

Mr. and Mrs. Ed Kerr have returned from their visit with friends at Borden. Mr. Kerr reports reports a good harvest in that vicinity.

One of our young men on his return home a few nights ago encountered an object in the middle of the road that demanded the right of way, at the same time presenting his passport, which informed the gentleman that he was no ordinary tramp, but that his mother was a respectable native born polecat, and he was not ashamed to have it known in any society; furthermore, that it was the custom of the Western states for light rigs to give the road to parties loaded, that he always paid his road tax when exacted of him, and even if he was the smaller he proposed to have his rights respected. The young man gracefully yielded to his wishes, giving him twenty feet as a further mark of respect.

J. I. C.

JOHNSTON'S RANCH

One That is Managed on a White Labor Basis.

A PROLIFIC BERRY PATCH

Hundred Dollars From Five-Eighths of an Acre—A Fine Orchard.

A Republican reporter paid a visit yesterday afternoon to the orchard and vineyard of J. P. Johnston on East [illegible].

Mr. Johnston is not one of that class of farmers who come to town to buy their butter, eggs, milk and vegetables. He does not leave his plow sticking in the furrow from one season to another until the woodwork is cracked and warp and then grumble about his ill luck. He does not believe that weeds are an ornament to an orchard or a vineyard, and that it doesn't pay to pull them out.

On the contrary he is a man who knows how to make a farm pay and how to make it pay with white labor. The ranch consists of forty acres, of which twenty are in muscat grapes and seedless sultanas, twelve in assorted fruits, five-eighths of an acre of strawberries, the biggest in the world, and the remainder in alfalfa.

From the crops of this strawberry patch of less than acre Mr. Johnston realized $600.

Many of the peach, plum and pear trees had broken down with the weight of the fruit upon them. Of one Muir peach tree only four feet of stump remained, all the branches and the remainder of the trunk having been torn off by the load of fruit upon them. Other trees were propped up with poles like an old man on crutches.

The three principal varieties of pears on the place are Muir, General Grant and Newington Cling. The pears are of that grand and luscious variety, the Bartlett. The plums are represented by three or four of the best varieties, including the Purple Duane.

Mr. Johnston has shipped thus far seven carloads of green fruit and two carloads of dried, and he had yesterday twelve girls and women employed in cutting fruit for drying.

Today he will have fifty white persons employed in packing pears. The ranch is kept in a high state of cultivation, the soil, a light sandy loam, being very easily worked and kept in good tilth.

There are some farmers who never know when to get in out of the rain, but Mr. Johnson is not of that kind. He has built a dryer for such emergencies and is now putting it in working order.

The seedless Sultana vines are loaded with great bunches of the golden berries, this year's crop being estimated to average from twelve to fifteen tons to the acre.

Persons interested in viticulture and horticulture would do well to visit the Johnston ranch. It is a veritable object lesson.

SANITARY FACTS

Discussed Recently by the County Health Officer.

Dr. Henry St. George Hopkins, the county health officer, reports that he found the county in a very bad sanitary condition so far as certain ranches and slaughter houses were concerned.

Several miles east of this city is a large swale which periodically fills up from the overflow of irrigating ditches and in which the water stagnates and rots in the sun.

In another place on the Blackstone avenue road a few miles outside of the city limits Dr. Hopkins found a dead horse lying in an irrigating ditch fertilizing the water and the air with deadly microbes. He also learned that a horse that had died of the glanders had been left to rot in a field.

He reports that the slaughter houses have been cleaned at his order and that twelve barrels of quick lime were used in one slaughter house alone to kill the filth.

The Doctor is energetic and enthusiastic, but he can't do much on a salary of $100 a year.

BIRTHDAY PARTY.

A Pleasant One Given by John A. Walters.

The young friends of John A. Walters assembled at the residence of his parents, 289 Blackstone avenue, last night to celebrate the 18th anniversary of his birthday.

The evening was pleasantly spent in music, games and dancing. Among those present were Charles Hardwick, Charles Holliday, Jesse Cook, Willie Holliday, Roy Sprong, Dick Alex, Frank Craycroft, Charles A. Reed, Misses May Cook, Minnie Donner, Bessie Donner, Bessie Kirkwood, May Sterns, May Holton, Eva Bailey, May Kellet, Sallie Walters.

In addition to the foregoing the following named attended the party from Fowler: Misses Daisy Mitchell, Cora Harrah, Edith Thorp, Kate Thorp; Messrs William Burness, Johnny Thorp, Port Munter and Frank Harlan.

THE LABOR BUREAU

Men Going Out to Work in the Vineyards.

Forty men have been taken to the Daulton vineyard from the free labor bureau.

Arrangements have been made whereby the bureau will furnish gangs of men of fifteen and upwards with their own cooks. The white men are not willing to work for much less than Chinese wages. Considering the hard times they have no objection to working for a dollar a day and board. They say that they have no use for six bit or four bit employers.

Held to Answer.

Tom Williams was held to answer in Justice Austin's court yesterday for the murder of Giocondo Nieri. Williams shot and killed Nieri near Dos Palos four weeks ago, mistaking him for a man named Sullivan. The defense will be insanity. G. G. Goucher has been retained for Williams.

A Depraved Wretch.

Charles Stitzell, alias Charles Edwards, was held to answer to a charge of burglary by Justice Crichton yesterday. Stitzell is the depraved wretch who gave W. Parker Lyon a free advertisement by stealing a rifle from his store.

Summer Pruning Apricots.

Many apricot growers in this vicinity will try the summer pruning recommended to secure annual bearing. It is said trees pruned soon after the removal of the crop and the summer pruning followed by liberal irrigation will bear annually and not have off years.—Selma Enterprise.

Fire at Borden.

The row of wooden shanties on the west side, in the Borden Chinatown, was destroyed by fire Thursday afternoon. All but one house was burned to the ground. The fire was caused by an opium smoker. There was no insurance.—Madera Mercury.

WHO PAYS THE FREIGHT?

Some Financiering Done by the Los Angeles Show.

Some time ago the Board of Trade applied to the Board of Supervisors for an appropriation of $1500 and got it.

It has become a habit to apply to the Board of Supervisors when some one wants to go junketing or has a brand new scheme to deplete the treasury to carry out some plan to populate the county.

However, a majority of the board voted the appropriation, and some sort of an exhibit was made in Los Angeles for a time.

The exhibit lasted exactly as long as the money appropriated and then the keeper boxed the show and shipped it all back at half freight rates to Fresno.

It arrived here with $5.60 charges on it and was transferred to the devoted care of the secretary of the Board of Trade, and the clamorous "oh, yes! they'll be paid in a few days."

As a matter of fact the charges have not been paid and an appeal has been filed with the Board of Supervisors to pay that bill for freight and all will be forgiven.

Some of the members of the board seem to think that the management should have shut off salaries and expenses in time to leave a fund in the treasury sufficient to pay the freight.

The matter will come up at the next meeting of the Board of Supervisors when it will be determined whether the county will have to be responsible for all these wild goose expeditions, and also endeavor to make out a balance sheet on these adventures to see wherein lies the profit thereof.

M. F. TARPEY'S VIEWS.

VINEYARDISTS SHOULD REDUCE THE OUTPUT.

The Large Crop and Low Price a Menace to the Industry.

Yesterday M. F. Tarpey was interviewed with regard to the vineyard situation in this state

Mr. Tarpey owns a large vineyard near Tarpey station about seven miles from town, and is to be credited with being the originator of the idea of drying wine grapes.

Some years ago when the price of wine grapes ran down so low as to be wholly unprofitable he urged grape growers to dry their product and ship the fruit to Europe.

Growers at once took hold of the matter and for a time dried grapes not only brought a good price, but greatly enhanced the price of green grapes at the wineries.

Mr. Tarpey is up here for the purpose of disposing of his crop in one way or another, and has been making some figures on the probable output and gave his views freely on the situation.

He says that the very best thing the grape growers could possibly do the present season would be not to pick a grape either for raisins, dried wine grapes or for the wineries at present prices.

The wineries offer at present $6 per ton for muscats and $8 per ton for other choice wine varieties—one-third to be paid down and the remainder to be paid about April.

In other words, the wineries offer just about enough to pay the expense of picking and hauling and then the grower at the end of the vintage finds all the money gone for labor, his crop gone into the hands of the winery men and he has their obligation for an insignificant amount payable eight months later.

He therefore has not only nothing to live on and nothing to pay expenses for next year's crop, but has filled up the casks of the wineries with cheap wine and forestalled all chance for a fair price for grapes next year.

It would therefore be better for the vineyardists, hard and unbusinesslike as it may appear, to allow the grapes to rot on the vines if they cannot be utilized to fatten pork.

He claims that every measure should be taken to reduce the output and that none but the very best should under any circumstances be put in the market.

Mr. Tarpey takes into consideration in making this statement that the financial depression throughout the country will depress the market for wine and raisins beyond any figure yet reached. The wineries are disposed to take every advantage of the situation and the middle men are disposed to outdo the railroads in hogging all there is in the dried fruits.

The proposition of 3½ cents in the sweat box may seem very fair, but raisin growers need to remember that they will not only have to sell on a forced market, which means low prices, but should always keep in mind how their goods were graded and regraded time after time and each time lower last year until the middle man got the profits and they the experience.

Mr. Tarpey's idea is that supply and demand must regulate this as everything else, and if the people rush this enormous crop of raisins into the market they will glut it and thereby get nothing this year nor next year either on account of the great amount of raisins which will be carried over into the next year.

If the crop is utilized for hog feed, syrup, or any way except for wine and raisins, the crop next year will appeal to an empty market in the east, and empty tanks in the wineries.

THE FIRE IN MADERA.

The Redfield Block Destroyed. Losses $11,500.

On Thursday morning about 2.30 the Redfield block took fire and the flames spread to adjacent buildings, a number of which were completely destroyed.

The losses as estimated are as follows: O. F. Redfield, building and office furniture, $3500, insurance $2000.

Frank Mugler, harness stock, etc., $1800, insurance $800.

H. Kaplan, tailor, loss $1500, insured for $1000.

Miss Belle Smythe, millinery stock, etc., $1000, insurance $500.

Miss Hardell, dressmaker, loss $100, no insurance.

J. H. Hassler, carpenter, loss $500, insurance $200.

Owen Breslin, brick building damaged about $500, fully insured.

John Noble, butcher shop in Breslin block, $500, no insurance.

A. Cohen, provisions stored, $1500, insurance $1000.

D. B. Ralph, painter, loss $500, no insurance.

William Woody, office fixtures $60.

Fined for Laughing in Church.

A curious case was tried at Crinbrook the other day, when four young men were fined 12 shillings each for laughing in church. It seems that a man fell asleep and snored so loudly that the church official had to wake him up. The sleeper on being aroused was so startled that the young men could not control their amusement. The parish clerk admitted that he had smiled, but in spite of this the offenders were fined.—London Tit-Bits.

It is not true that the new Columbian bell at Troy is cracked and must be recast. It is being "polished within an inch of its life" and will soon be started on its trip to Chicago.

INSURANCE RATES.

Opinions of Citizens on the Situation.

JUST HOW IT ALL HAPPENED

What the Increase of Premiums Amounts to in Fresno.

In view of the recent action of the Pacific Insurance Union in raising the rate on insurance 50 per cent in Fresno, a number of local agents and citizens were interviewed yesterday.

Some of the agents were of the opinion that it was a proper business move on the part of the insurance companies, in view of the fact that the amount of losses have exceeded the amount of premiums.

They seemed to think that the only legitimate way of conducting the business was to make every locality pay more premiums than the aggregate losses of the locality, no matter what fortuitous circumstance was the cause of extraordinary and unusual losses.

Therefore, by parity of reasoning, the rates of insurance in Chicago and Boston should have been doubled up after their great fires until the companies were fully recouped for all their losses, notwithstanding the fact that they were rebuilt in better form and were supplied with better fire apparatus.

Some claimed that the increase was to be charged to the people themselves, for the reason that they had allowed their premises in the back yards and alleys to become littered up with combustible material and thereby invited conflagrations.

All admitted that the fire department had been improved vastly by the large increase of hose and the addition of the La France engine, and that the department was in better working order than ever before.

Some others lay the entire blame of the whole matter to the newspapers. Not that the matter printed in these journals was of such an inflammatory character as to set the town on fire if left lying around loose, but that the publishing of the facts for the benefit of the readers of the papers was deleterious to the public good.

These persons, who seem to stand in such mortal dread of the truth, are evidently of the opinion that the officers and actuaries of the insurance companies habitually peruse the journals of Fresno to the exclusion of all their other business pursuits, and depend on their reports of losses by fire to the exclusion of the reports made by their special agents and adjusters.

One well advised agent was of the opinion that the raise was unjust because the grounds upon which it was based were unjust. He said there was a time when such a raise might have been made with good reason.

That was when the water supply the apparatus and its operation, were poor and defective; but now, when everything has been so vastly improved and times were hard, it was not just dealing to thus impose this enormously increased rate.

The companies claim that for the past ten years they have paid out $1.45 for every $1 they took in in Fresno. In making that estimate they go back to 1888, when the town had no apparatus but the old hand engine, and no water supply but a few wells and the canal.

It was plainly unfair to bunch the whole matter together and make that the basis of a rate in the face of the present appliances for protecting property.

Another thing that was unjust, in his opinion, was the fact that the raise included business and residence property alike, when only the business property should have been raised in rating, if there was any excuse for any raise at all. The companies were making money on their business on residence property in the city.

A conservative business man who was approached on the matter had a number of suggestions to make touching the situation.

In the first place there is some cause for the complaint made by special agents that premises are not properly protected from the exposure to loss that exists in empty boxes, straw and other combustibles about the business portion of the town.

The proper remedy for this is the local agent for the company who should take as much pains to see that his principal was protected from unnecessary hazzard as to secure new business.

That they do not do this is because they fear that it would render them unpopular and they might lose their percentage of commissions.

Another cause is over insurance for which the local agent is also much to blame. He should by all means have some adequate idea of the value of property and when he found parties anxious to place over-insurance he should at once notify his company to cancel their policies.

The new rule that in no case will the companies pay losses to exceed three-fourths of the value of the property insured may tend to suppress the practice.

A few days ago, just after the largest fires, he found local agents urging conservative business men to increase their insurance when they knew they were carrying all their business would warrant. Such local agents are wholly unsafe, as they seek nothing but their commissions.

He also suggested that the city should provide a fire warden, whose duty should be to inspect the construction of every building and have power to compel safe construction. He should also inspect all buildings and premises, and compel the removal or abatement of all dangerous exposures.

This officer should be a competent man, well paid, and empowered to compel compliance with all reasonable orders, and it should be incumbent upon him to make at least monthly inspections, and investigate all complaints.

At this time Fresno pays annually not less than $75,000 in premiums. The increase therefore to be made next month will amount to $55,000 at least. That amount of money would not only pay the salary of a fire warden or inspector, but would equip a first-class fire department all in one year.

The general inclination of the people as gathered from interviewing conservative men is to let their policies lapse and take their own risks—at least until next summer, now that the winter is at hand and the danger of conflagrations is well nigh passed.

A BURGLARY.

Taylor Albin's House Robbed Friday Night.

At a late hour Friday night Mrs. Davidson, the mother-in-law of Taylor Albin, residing at the corner of N and Stanislaus streets, was aroused by some one feeling under her pillow.

She made an outcry and the robber fled by way of a window through which he entered. Mrs. Davidson threw her hand up when she awoke and struck the burglar's face. She says he had a full beard.

Examination of the premises showed that the burglar had got away with Mr. Albin's gold watch and a calendar watch belonging to one of his sons. The thief had rummaged through the place generally but left no clue as to his identy.

W. F. Thompson has returned from a visit to Santa Cruz, where his family is sojourning.

CONSTANTLY IMPROVING.

What the Sacramento Bee Says of Its New City Editor.

The Bee is always endeavoring to enhance its appearance, to improve its news system, to still more and more enliven its pages. It believes that retrogression will strike the death knell for any journal, and that the only way to render a paper constantly prosperous is to make it constantly better.

The people are quick to notice any falling off in the merits of a newspaper, and are as ready to see and to appreciate any improvement, more particularly if that improvement shines out prominently in the news and editorial columns.

The Bee believes in good writers, in brisk, lively reporters, in clever newsgatherers, in spicy and epigrammatic paragraphers. It has today the best and most capable force of any paper in the state outside of San Francisco, and its columns are quoted thrice as much as any journal on the Pacific Coast. It is not willing, however, to stand still. It is too ambitious to let well enough alone. It has therefore added John P. Cosgrave to its staff of writers, and he will, commencing on September 4th, take charge of the city department of The Bee.

Mr. Cosgrave is known throughout the Pacific Coast to be as capable an all-around journalist as there is in the ranks, an untiring worker, a facile, ready and sparkling writer, a master of prose and an adept in poetry.

With this addition to the staff, and with improvements in other departments, the Bee will continue to buzz brisker and merrier than ever.—Sacramento Bee.

USURY.

CONDEMNED BY WRITERS OF ANCIENT AND MODERN TIMES.

How the Jews and Ancient Greeks and Romans Regarded It.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—To this all nations testify: High interest and usury bezzared India and Egypt. The Hebrews were brought to starvation and slavery by interest in the time of Nehemiah, where it was written: "There was a great cry of the people and of their wives against their brethren the Jews. * * * We have mortgaged our lands, vineyards and houses. * * * [Do we now find such things among our people?] and lo, we bring into bondage our sons and daughters to be servants: * * * neither is it in our power to redeem them; for other men have our lands and vineyards."

Nehemiah, the great restorer of Israel, says: "I was angry when I heard their cry, and words, * * * and said unto them, 'Yea, exact usury every one of his brother,' and I set a great assembly against them. * * * [Is our great * * * congress set against them—the usurers now?] Then held they their peace and found nothing to answer. Also I said it is not good that ye do. * * * pray you let this alone off this usury! * * * Then said they, 'We will restore them,' * * * and all the congregation said, 'Amen!'"

Greece and Rome experienced the same result. Professor Nicholson, in Encyclopedia Brittanica, says: "In ancient Greece we find similar example of the evils of usury. * * * In Athens, about the time of Solon's legislation (594 B.C.) the bulk of the population, who had originally been small proprietors or metayers, became gradually indebted to the rich to such an extent that they were practically slaves. 'They who still kept their estates were in the position of the Irish cotters—they owed more than they could pay. * * * Usury had given all the power of the state to a small plutocracy. * * * And if we turn to Rome we find exactly the same conditions arising." Mr Rollin, in his Ancient History, says: "Usury has always caused the ruin of states where it has been tolerated, and it was this disorder which contributed very much to subvert the constitution of the Roman commonwealth, and to give birth to the greatest calamities in all the provinces."

Similar results after the Christian era roused the voice of Jerome and the fathers and councils to unanimous condemnation of usury. The effect in Germany can be gathered from the language of Luther, previously quoted: that the result was similar in England may be gathered from the extreme bitterness of the language of Dr. Wilson in his discourse about 1570, after the act of Henry VIII, where he says: "I do wish some penal law of death to be made against usurers as well as against thieves and murderers, for that they deserve death much more than such men do; for these usurers destroy and devour up not only whole families, but also whole countries, and bring all folks to beggary that have to do with them."

The mere increase of wealth in the aggregate, while it by usury accumulates in few hands, is no argument in favor of the system; that the evils in England are as great as ever may be seen from what is said by Thorald Rogers in his "Six Centuries of Work and Wages" as follows:

"There is collected a population in our large towns which equals in amount the whole of those who lived in England and Wales six centuries ago, but whose condition is more destitute, whose homes are more squalid, whose means are more uncertain, whose prospects are more hopeless than the poorest serf of the middle ages."

Francis Walker, in his "Political Economy" of recent date, speaking of the effects of usury (p. 337), says: "The recent outbreaks in Roumelia, Roumania and Russia testify to the natural feelings of a simple minded, ignorant, passive and more or less stupid people, who see homes and lands, cattle and goods, and even standing crops (how about the farmers' crops now) pass with fatal certainty out of the hands of the many into the hands of a class in whom the faculty of acquisition is developed in such a degree as to make them in comparison with a peasantry like that of the Slavonic states as wolves among sheep."

The results of usury in the United States will be discussed in the next letter. LEO LEXINGTON.

Democratic Wheat and Silver.

During the last campaign the Democrats of this city displayed a banner in their processions bearing this inscription:

> Vote for Grover Cleveland
> and get
> $1.25 a bushel
> for your wheat.

A liberal reward will be paid for that banner at this office and no questions asked.—Greensburg (Ind.) Review.

Mr. Hoosier, way out here in Arizona we, also, have a similar kick coming, for during the last campaign every Prescottite will remember the Apache yells which went up when the following banner in its appearance in a Democratic procession:

> Mark Smith
> and Statehood,
> Cleveland
> and Free Silver.

We got Smith and Cleveland all right, and we also got—left on the two promises. Does anybody know where that banner is about this time?—Prescott Banner.

MIDWINTER FAIR.

Interest Increasing in the Enterprise.

A GOOD DISPLAY FROM FRESNO

Liberal Contributions of Fruits—No Charge to Be Made for Space.

All doubt has been removed as to the holding of a Midwinter Fair at San Francisco, and the work of putting the site in condition for the erection of the necessary buildings is being prosecuted with vigor. Since the festivities accompanying the beginning of the work the San Franciscans who have been somewhat backward in extending aid to the enterprise have thrown off their apathy and are now offering substantial support.

The evident earnestness of the persons at the head of the enterprise has imbued the people of the several counties of the state with confidence, and there are few counties that will not be represented at the fair by an exhibit. The proposition of the fair managers to require exhibitors to pay $2 a square foot has been withdrawn, it is said, and this circumstance will induce many counties to send on displays that would not otherwise have done so.

It is the duty of Fresno county to be represented at the fair by a first-class exhibit. There is already a good nucleus for an exhibit at the commissioner's rooms, and if the people take the interest in the matter that they should Fresno's display will be the most attractive at the fair. All the commissioners ask is that the vineyardists, fruit growers, farmers, etc., contribute as liberally as possible of the products of the county.

Among the things wanted are dried fruit, fresh fruit, raisins, pampas grass, Egyptian corn, cotton, silk cocoons, mineral specimens, sheaves of wheat and barley, vegetables, etc. The name of each contributor will appear on his contribution. Considering the amount of the products of the soil the growers will be unable to dispose of to advantage they can well afford to be liberal with their store.

Commissioners Badger, Fowler and Marshall are showing praiseworthy perseverance and diligence in the work of gathering an exhibit and are meeting with more encouragement day after day. The rooms of the commission are on the ground floor of 1164 I street, near Fresno, where all contributions should be sent. The following fruits were received yesterday:

S. F. Dunlap, Fresno, Susquehanna peaches.

Dr. W. J. Prather, a cluster of plums.

Ira H. Brooks, beurre clairgean pears.

A. Cartwright of Cherry avenue, beurre du Boise pears.

J. H. Sayre, Sanger, Isabella grapes, Johnson apples, late Crawford peaches, beurre clairgeau pears.

T. L. Loomis, Nevada colony, lemon cling peaches.

J. V. Lamore, Fowler, red nectarines and Hungarian prunes.

H. N. Cutler, Selma, a box of luscious late Crawford peaches.

S. A. Packard, beurre clairgeau pears, some peaches and egg tomatoes.

S. H. Kahariman, box of late Crawford peaches.

Dr. W. J. Baker and Mrs. S. W. Garrett of the Tahlequah vineyard, a cluster of French prunes.

Charles Moore, Washington colony, box of orange cling peaches.

Lucan vineyard, late Crawford peaches.

C. S. Stanton, Selma, Stanton seedling nectarines.

J. P. Johnson, silver prunes, mange cling peaches, Duane plums and Muir peaches.

A Novel Ride.

Friday an excursion party, consisting of C. C. Shaver, L. P. Swift, Mrs. L. P. Swift, Miss Baker and Miss Ida Musick, took a boat ride down the Pine Ridge flume, a distance of twenty-three miles. The trip was made in good time. The party were soaked with water, and felt quite dizzy at some points on the route, where they traveled thirty miles an hour.

A Novel Plea For Divorce.

The causes of conjugal infelicity are like the stars in number, but seldom have they been so curious in character as those enumerated by a witness in the divorce court on Saturday.

Witness considered he was the injured party, as the petitioner was continually objecting to the shape of his feet. [Laughter.]

He further said that when he had his hair cut it was never done to please the petitioner. [Laughter.]

She also used to say his upper lip did not suit her.

She was continually blaming him for leaving out his h's in speaking.

He was not so well up in theological subjects as his wife.

And there was sometimes a divergence of opinion when they were talking about the sermon they had heard.

One is not surprised after this to hear that one of the allegations against the respondent is that he had struck the petitioner with The Methodist Magazine! —Westminster Gazette.

How Lightning Discriminates.

A painter named Quinichell was in one room of his house with two women when a storm came up. He took a seat on the bed, and the women sat on his right and left on the same bed. A flash of lightning killed both the women, and the man escaped unhurt. He informed me he only felt a slight shock when both of the women toppled over dead on the floor, but he was frightened almost to death. No doubt was entertained but that he gave a truthful account of the occurrence.—Chase City Cor. Richmond Dispatch.

The Horse's Hat.

The horse's hat, which last year a humane horse owner in Bordeaux provided for his horses, is now becoming a great article of trade in France. It is made of straw and covers the eyes and forehead of the horse, while openings are left for the ears. A sponge is kept in the inside of the hat, and this is moistened from time to time with vinegar so as to keep the horse's head refreshingly cool.

What Botanists Do Not Know.

How water, commonly called sap, necessary to the life of a tree, passes from the roots to the topmost leaf and evaporates is a problem not yet solved by botanists. It is known that the ascent is made chiefly in cavities in the sap wood only, the heart and bark serving other purposes. That is the extent of our knowledge of the matter. Beyond is mere conjecture, and every theory yet advanced has failed to stand the test of experiment.—Exchange.

London's Gaslights.

There are at present something like 30,000 public gas jets in London. Their average power is that of 16 candles—that is to say, the total is equal to 11,400,000. Were these all clustered together and placed at a height of 2,000 feet, the resulting light would be seen for a distance of more than 100 miles.—London Tit-Bits.

HARMLESS GASOLINE AGAIN

The Residence of J. B. Spencer Burned Yesterday.

Just at noon yesterday an alarm of fire was sent in and the house of J. B. Spencer, on J street near Inyo, was found to be in flames.

The engines responded and put the fire out, but not until the contents of the dwelling were destroyed by fire or water.

The fire was caused by a gasoline explosion which spread the flames immediately over the house, Mrs. Spencer barely escaping with her life.

The loss is estimated at $800 and the property was insured for $300. Mr. Spencer lost a trunk containing some very valuable material.

Vale, John Paul.

J. P. Cosgrave and family left on the noon train yesterday for San Francisco. After a week's stay there they will go to Sacramento, where Mr. Cosgrave will assume the city editorship of the Bee. Mr. Cosgrave, who has been city editor of THE REPUBLICAN the past fifteen months, is one of the most experienced of newspaper men in the state, and as a writer of sparkling and correct English he has no superior. He has also quite a reputation as a poet. Mr. Cosgrave made many friends in Fresno who wish him well.

The Jail Breakers.

Sheriff Scott yesterday filed two complaints in Justice Austin's court against Walter Weaver and W. S. James, charging them with felony. The felony consisted in their recent attempt to break jail. Being already in custody, no arrest was, of course, necessary.

A FAMILY JAR.

MRS. WELLS FONDLES JOHN WITH A BRICK.

A Rehearsal of the Ditty of "Mary and John," With Rousing Encore.

Yesterday afternoon the attaches of the recorder's and sheriff's offices were treated to quite a lively little scrap, which took place in the north angle of the court house.

The set-to was between John Wells, alias James Wills, and his brevet wife, both of whom are only too well known in this city.

Wells is from Contra Costa county, where he is said to have regarded right parental training with so much assorted carelessness and general unworth as to be in every way entirely outside the category of the wells of Elim.

His brevet wife comes from Blue Lake, it is said, where she conferred a great favor on her husband by eloping with Wells.

The pretty pair concluded to exhibit their animosity against Fresno by locating here. John proceeded at once to get into jail on a charge of horse stealing, and his co-eloper to get on the wrong side of the track.

While John was boarding in Sheriff Scott's well regulated beanery, where the guests are required to keep regular hours and go to bed early, his side partner was organizing a social movement of some kind or other and wasn't keeping any hours at all.

Wells got bail at last and soon after got beer. He had located a job lot of steam beer yesterday when his wife got hold of his prehensile ear and was dragging him off home, much to his discomfort.

When they got to the court house he made a bold stand for liberty and independence, and declared his intention to return to a bank where the wild thyme grows. "I have been married and I have been in jail—give me jail!"

When his brevet wife found that soft words and kind speeches were of no avail she tried what virtue there was with thumping him with cherry red brick. Unfortunately her blows were not effective, although well aimed and well intentioned.

Wells managed to escape the shower of building material just at the moment the applause from the dress circle in the recorder's office was deafening and made a bee line for a 5-cent beer dispensary, while the partner of his speedy gait sat on a bench in the court house retailing to a gentleman of color how Wells had fractured that extraordinarily tough muscle which she called her heart.

Getting Their Certificates.

A number of Chinese in this city registered, but they failed to receive their certificates. A number of the Chinese feared they would be ordered to leave the county, and they sent word to John C. Quinn of San Francisco, collector of internal revenue, to forward their certificates so they could produce their credentials in the event they were ordered to leave. The Chinese are now receiving their belated certificates.—Visalia Delta.

Masonic Meeting.

Fresno Lodge No. 247 held a meeting in Edgerly block last night for the purpose of reorganizing the lodge, its charter, records, etc., having been destroyed by the burning of the Masonic Temple on August 6th.

A committee of three was appointed to act with similar committees of the Royal Arch Chapter and Commandery of Knights Templar in conferring with Jeff G. James about the reconstruction of the Masonic hall in the temple building.

An Important Railway Decision.

The decision of the United States supreme court in the case of the Union Pacific against Goodridge, just reported, holds that all shippers must be treated by carriers with absolute equality and distinctly recognizes the right of lawmaking bodies to regulate railways through railway commissions, especially the feature of state and federal regulation which requires carriers to obtain permission of the commission before granting lower rates to persons and places. The case was brought under a statute of Colorado which prohibits unjust discrimination in practically the same language as that employed in the interstate commerce law.

Boston to Build a Big Dam.

Plans have been filed with the Worcester county commissioners for what will undoubtedly be the largest dam in New England. It will be known as Dam No. 5 of the Boston Waterworks association and will be situated in Southborough in the Sudbury river valley. It will be 2,000 feet long, and in the center will be 75 feet high. It will have a 300 foot roll-way, which will be constructed of solid masonry. The dam will overflow 1,896 acres. The work of cleaning the basin and building the dam will probably take five years. The dam will be built mainly of solid masonry, banked by earth and plastered with concrete, etc.—Boston Transcript.

A Horse For Three Dollars and a Half.

The crowd laughed when the auctioneer's assistant brought forward a horse at a sale in Ottawa one day last week. One dollar was the first bid. By easy stages this was raised to $3.50, and at that price the animal changed owners

Bullets made of precious stones are rarities in warfare. But during the recent fighting on the Kashmir frontier, when the British troops defeated the rebellious Hunzas, the natives used bullets of garnets incased in lead.

THE LABOR QUESTION

Chinamen Are Given the Preference.

SO SAY THE WHITE LABORERS

Many of the Men Still Waiting for Work Provisions Needed.

There are now registered at the free labor bureau on I street about 950 persons, of which number over 400 have obtained employment. Those who still cluster about the bureau are waiting patiently for the summons that will put them to work, but it seems very slow in arriving.

If reports are to be relied upon some vineyardists are not carrying out their promise to give white men the preference over Chinamen. It is stated that load after load of Chinese are being taken to the vineyards to pick grapes, their pay being one dollar a day and board.

A vineyardist told Superintendent Parsons of the free labor bureau that he met another vineyardist in Chinatown yesterday looking for grape pickers. Asked by Mr. Parsons' informant why he did not employ white men who were willing to work for the same wages, the vineyardist would not or could not answer. It is stated this man is paying the Chinese in cash.

Of course the men know that they are being ignored by some of the employers and feel quite sore about it. They are willing to work hard and will be satisfied to work for a dollar per diem and board. To such vineyardists as cannot pay in full they would no doubt make concessions in the way of time, but they must, of course, be paid enough to enable them to buy food.

It is unjust also to our citizens for the vineyardists to refuse to give the white men at least a trial. They are being fed by private contributions in the hope that the vineyardists will at the proper time give the poor men employment, but the people who are engaged in the benevolent work of feeding the hungry cannot keep it up much longer, because the drain is too great on them.

The men are a deserving lot of laborers and it appears now as if the tramp element had been entirely eliminated. Squads of them are still removing weeds and rubbish from the streets and the overseers say the men are careful and industrious. About forty of them were sent to the vineyards yesterday.

In last Saturday's issue of the Stockton Mail there appeared a letter signed by Albrecht & Harris of Fowler. They say they want industrious men and boys to pick grapes and that there are not enough white laborers in Fresno. If Messrs. Albrecht & Harris will take the trouble to come to Fresno they will be able to get all the white men they need. There are in fact more workingmen in the county than can be provided with employment. It may be, however, that Albrecht & Harris can get men cheaper in Stockton.

It is to be hoped that the vineyardists will give white men the preference, as many said they would. It should not be difficult to come to a fair arrangement. In the meantime all who can afford to do so will do a good deed by sending provisions of any kind whatever to Mr. Parsons at the free labor bureau.

The following letter from one of the unemployed explains itself:

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—First I will say my heart is not breaking for the role of an agitator; and if you will believe me, this is my maiden effort—the first time I have had anything to offer on the labor situation. Furthermore, in order that there may be no time lost in making inquiries as to who I am, I will briefly state that I am one of your floating population. I am an old time mining man, one of that unfortunate class whom the fickle goddess Fortune never smiles upon; and the same thing has driven me to your gates which has impelled hundreds of others to come here, viz., hard times and inability to get work of any kind elsewhere.

"Pard" and I (yes I have a "pard") came here over two weeks ago—not as hobos and tramps, but as gentlemen seeking employment. We are not broke yet either, but we soon shall be if we don't get work; and then, to a certainty you'll be calling us vags and hobos. Now, some of your citizens have voiced through your city paper columns on the labor outlook, and the best thing they have said, considering the state of the weather, is: "Boys, keep cool: it will all come out right; you will all get work," etc., etc.

Now the boys have been trying to keep cool, as any one of your citizens who has daily crossed your park can testify; and though we can assure you it is not unpleasant to be "put on ice" these days, yet a feeling of uneasiness which we see is fast becoming one of discontent is springing up and taking root. The fact of the matter is, lounging in the city park day after day is becoming exceedingly monotonous to many of us. Why should we not be at work? There seems to be plenty to do, for loads of Celestials are called out in the night time and driven to the vineyards—yea, verily, and every train drops off more or less of them here. And it is evident they have been sent for, too, for they shoulder their blankets and head for the vineyards as soon as they land.

Must we lie about idle until the eleventh hour? Are we reserved to harvest the tail end of the fruit crop? We who have waited two or three weeks, dropping our dollars into your till, dollars that were so hard to get, dollars that we can so ill afford to part company with? It doesn't look to us as though we are getting a square deal, and we don't believe that we are, either; and we make this kick because we think the Chinaman is getting and will in the outcome have two loaves to our one. Does he spend with you two dollars to our one? But this question has been answered before. For all the good money paid in wages to Chinamen will do you business men of Fresno it might about as well be thrown broadcast into the sea; and you well know it.

But even were this not the case, is it right that your own countrymen take a back seat in times like these? Is it right that we be forced to travel about hungry and destitute? And can you expect anything but evil to grow out of such a state of things? Men must and will live some how or other. Don't you know that there are there among us who are pioneers of the Golden West? Those who have opened up the country and helped to make it what it is? And it matters little what the circumstances that brought us where we are.

Of course, I know there are those among us of the genuine hobo order, men who don't want work, men who won't work when they have a dollar or two in their jeans, but I am satisfied this class of men is out of sight in the minority here. And I now appeal to our sympathizing friends in Fresno to wake up. Don't drop the good work you so earnestly, so nobly began. You promised to help us; you pledged to bridge over the difficulty for us; are you doing your whole duty? Are you doing all you can? Don't you know that with folded arms we are are waiting for you to announce the victory—for you to say, "Boys, it is all right; there is now work for you all, we wish you well and God bless you!"

I heard one of our citizens remark yesterday, "It's the best natured crowd of idle men I ever saw together." In the main, the boys have behaved like gentlemen, and why? Because we have laid our grievance at your door and because you promised us relief. Again, wake up! and help us. It is time we were were all to work.

CHARLES B. ENNIS.

"FIVE WERE FOOLISH."

PARSON COLLINS' DISCOURSE ON THE PARABLE.

"The World's Greatest Battlefield," the Subject Next Sunday.

The Congregational church was crowded again last Sunday evening and a number were turned away.

The people were so anxious to be in time to secure seats that the service began fifteen minutes before the hour announced. The song service, as usual, was very spirited.

Rev. J. H. Collins read the parable of the ten virgins from the twenty-fifth chapter of Matthew, and took for his text the following words: "And Five Were Foolish."

A brief outline of the sermon is as follows:

Christ was seeking to impress a great truth upon the minds of his hearers.

If you accept my interpretative of this parable we will allow the ten virgins to represent the people to whom Christ was speaking, or this audience; the lamp represents the life entrusted to each of us; the oil represents religion, or God's spirit, and going "forth to meet the bridegroom" represents our going forth to meet the Great Judge.

The point of foolishness was determined not upon the social or financial standing of virgins, but upon the preparation which they had made, or failed to make, for a certain event of the coming of which they were each conscious.

If the men who would refuse to grasp earthly advantages and make preparation for earthly happiness would be called foolish, how much more foolish are we if we fail to make the needful preparation for meeting our Judge?

A lamp without oil is useless. A lamp with oil will light our own pathway as we struggle on, and by its light we may see the blessed opportunities all about us.

So if the spirit of God abides within our souls our life's pathway will be bright and we may see many beautiful advantages and opportunities, while the one who seeks not God's spirit will be groping in darkness. And if we have no light in our own lives how can we light the pathway of those about us?

The line of foolishness for these five was drawn at the lack of preparation. That lack of preparation may have been due to one or both of two causes.

First, simple carelessness or thoughtlessness on their part, but this is no excuse for sin, and against them the "door was shut." Many people excuse their friends and relatives on the ground of their thoughtlessness, but God will not accept any such excuse.

Second, perhaps they planned on being helped in the hour of need by their associates, for they said, "Give us of your oil for our lamps are out." But that proved a time when every one was to stand upon the preparation which they had made. So when the Great Judge shall come we will have to stand or fall according to the preparation we make now in this life.

Some men have said to me that God could not be just and separate them for eternity from Christian wives, mothers and friends.

One would be surprised at the number of persons about us who are depending upon the goodness of others to help them into heaven, but the truth of this parable is

DETERMINED TO DIE

John Popken, a German, Commits Suicide.

A PACIFIC BANK VICTIM

He Slashed His Throat and Then Hung Himself—The Inquest.

Wrecked in fortune and disappointed in love, John Popken, foreman of Wolter's vineyard, committed suicide last Sunday night.

How determined the man was to end his existence the horrible wounds on his body plainly showed. There were three deep gashes on the left side of his neck and two on his right. Both his wrists were also slashed, and to make sure of finishing the job the desperate man hung himself.

The body was found hanging in the carriage room of the barn yesterday morning at 7 o'clock by William Peters, one of the hired men. Investigation showed he had wandered down the road towards the city in his bare feet. After walking about two miles he returned, and arriving at the vineyard halted near an oleander tree not far from the house.

Here he lay down in the dust and hacked savagely at his throat with his pocket knife, wallowing about in his pain. He then arose and walked to the barn. Entering the carriage house he threw a strap over the beam and fastened it. To the strap he tied a piece of bale rope, passing a noose around his neck. He then jumped from the cart, on which he was standing while making these preparations, into eternity.

Popken was one of the unfortunate victims who deposited their money in the Pacific bank at San Francisco, and there is no doubt that the failure of that rotten institution was the direct cause of his deed. He had been continually brooding over his loss and became a prey to melancholy. The loss of the money also affected adversely an affair of the heart, which, no doubt, increased his despondency.

Popken was a native of Germany, and about 32 years old. He was industrious and temperate, and liked by those who knew him. He was a member of the lodge of Hermann's Sons at Livermore, where he has a sister living. A brother of the deceased lives in Iowa.

Coroner L. O. Stephens held the inquest at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon. William Peters was the first witness. He testified as follows:

"I live at Wolters' vineyard and know the deceased. Last evening after supper we were in the kitchen talking. He complained about the money he had lost and I told him not to growl about that as it was better to have his health than his money. I left him about 7.30 o'clock and went to my room. About midnight I heard the dog barking and called John. He did not answer and I went to sleep again. This morning after I got up I looked for him. Not finding him I called him by his name. Being unsuccessful in my search I went to feed the chickens. Passing the barn I noticed the door was open. Looking in I saw Popken's body hanging in the corner. I immediately summoned the boys and then came to town and notified the coroner. Popken has money in the Pacific bank in San Francisco. He talked about it a good deal. He had been acting different from what he used to of late and told me once he wished he were dead. He never said he would kill himself. He acted more peculiarly since the failure of the bank than before. He has been here about two and a half years. He had eaten nothing for three days preceding his death. His mind seemed to be continually on the money he had lost."

The witness identified the knife with which Popken had killed himself as belonging to Popken. Gilbert Stevens, the next witness, corroborated Peters' testimony about the finding of Popken's body.

James Stevens, who lives in Wolters' colony, said he was on his way to Wolters' place when he met Peters, who told him of Popken's suicide. Together they went to the vineyard and to the barn where Popken's body was. On the way to this city to notify the coroner, Stevens observed what he took to be Popken's tracks. They led out of the gate down the road about two miles, then turned back toward the vineyard to the house. He had evidently stopped frequently, moving the sand about with his feet. Within half a mile of the house the steps were very short, but lengthened further on. After Popken came back he entered at the south gate and stopped at an oleander tree. From all appearances it was there where he cut his throat, as there was a great pool of blood, and the ground was disturbed as if Popken had fain down. From there the tracks led to the barn. The clothes Popken wore were dusty. In a pouch attached to a string around his neck were found $60. Besides this there was $6.75 in his pockets. The knife lay nearly beneath the place Popken was hanging.

"Mr. Popkens seemed to be worried ever since he came from the east about a month ago. He was 'away off.' We had a long talk about the money he had in the Pacific bank. He was very much worried and I tried to console him. He livened up some, but in a few minutes would be as despondent as ever. Every time I saw him he talked about the money."

The testimony of Charles Hacker of Scandinavian colony gave the unfortunate affair a somewhat romantic turn.

He related that Popken went east about two and a half months ago. Before leaving he told Hacker he intended to get married, buy a farm and settle down.

"When Popken returned," continued the witness, "he told me he had bought a farm, but had not married. He was engaged to a lady in Iowa, however. He made a bargain for eighty acres in Iowa. Presenting a check on the Pacific bank for $1000 he was told it was'nt worth two bits. This surprised Popken and he told me that tears came to his eyes when he heard the bad news. So the bargain for the land was not closed and his girl went back on him because he could not buy it.

"Popken then went to work for his brother in Iowa for $20 a month. He became very restless and could not sleep and would get up at night and walk through the fields like a crazy man. He told me this himself. His brothers tried to console him, but to no purpose. He then came back to Fresno and worked for Mr. Wolters again.

"I met him yesterday for the last time. He had on his old clothes, and when I asked him why he did not put on his good ones he said he did not expect any ladies that day. We then had some wine and in the course of conversation I told him he could get $500 for his claim of a thousand on the Pacific bank. He answered that the matter was in Mr. Wolters' hands."

This ended the inquiry. A verdict of suicide was rendered. The funeral will take place tomorrow. Popken's sister, Mrs. Richard Vogel, of Alameda has been notified of her brother's death and will probably attend the funeral. The local lodge of Hermann's Sons will be present as a body.

For Over Fifty Years

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup has been used for children teething. It soothes the child, softens the gums, allays all pain, cures wind colic, and is the best remedy for diarrhœa. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

LADIES' AID SOCIETY.

Election of Delegates and Quarterly Report.

At the last regular meeting of the G.A.R. No. 16 Mrs. W. Fahey and Mrs. Alice Williams were elected delegates to represent the branch at the sixth grand council which convenes at Santa Maria Del Mar the third week in September. Miss Lucy Wilson and Mrs. William Glass were elected as alternates.

The relief report for the quarter ending August 1, 1893:

Disbursed in groceries	$29 45
Disbursed in cash	21 45
Disbursed in new clothing	2 50
Number pieces old clothing distributed	28
Visits to the sick	25
Visits to the needy	90
Persons furnished employment	10
Visits to hospitals	2
Persons assisted	70
Families assisted	26

MRS. W. FAHEY, Chr. Ex. Com.

GEORGIE.

His Description of an Interrupted Wedding Ceremony.

dear editor—bil jonsons big brother got married on toesda nite over at his gurls house an pa & ma went 2 the weddin an talk me, bil an me wos 2 gether al nite an had a grate time. al the peple went up stairs 2 see the presents wat was standin on the tables, thay was flne. I ov the presents was a toilet set. a toilet set is a wash basin an a bowl an things like that. all ov the toilet set wos not on the table. bil make sure it was hided an he got the other part out an put it on the table 2. bils brothers gurl was orful mad.

just b 4 the wedin comenced bil sed 2 me, georgie, say nothin, but things is al fixed an we r gone 2 hav fun.

thay marched down stairs with the minister a head an bils brother an his gurl b hind. she had wite moskito net on her hed an he had on a vest with al the front cut out so that n cood see his shirt. he inked gud an so did she.

a mother man wot dident hav no front in his vest set down 2 pla the pianer wen thay comed along an he banged an banged on the keys. but the pianer woodent mak no sound.

evri 1 laked suprised an the minister an the gurl wot was gone 2 b married an bils brother stud out in the hall waitin 4 the march 2 commence. but it dident commence—so thay come ahead without any music.

bil sed 2 me, how like, georgie, i put a bed slat across the strings in the pianer so it coodent pla.

bil had a long peace ov wire stickin out on the side ov the doorway so wen the bride comed along it caught in 2 her vale an puled it off. she wos lest orful mad, but she dident no wat maid her vale come off.

then thay stud up in the front part ov the room an commenced 2 git married.

the minister sed, du u talk this lawfull weddin women 2 b your wife, 2 luve her an a boy, in helth an death.

bils brother kinder choked an his neck got red an his shirt bosom creaked an he clenched his fist an he opened his mouth an dident say nothin, so he shut it agane an opened it an sed yes. I wos rele sorri 4 him, coss the way he went i thore he wos gone 2 have a spasm.

then the minister sed, du u talk this man 2 live in helth an honor in deth 2 b your lawfull weddin husbind, an du u swaro in the presence of the court that the affydavit is true 2 your nowledge, an wil u b true 2 him in all your vows.

the gurl looked strait at the minister, an her fais krp gettin witer al the time an she wos pickin leaves off her dress. Wen the ministur got dun talkin she luked down at the floor an sed yes so low that no 1 cood here it.

then bil went out in the hall an listened 2 the marriage thro the keyhole.

then the minister sed, if thay is anibodi here wat nose of anl reason wy this marriage should not go let him spit it out or 1 evir hold his tong.

the minister stopped an 4 nbote a half minit an I sed sut thing, but thay al luked a round the room at each nther an bils brother luked orful uncomfortable.

then bil shoved open the door an yelled in with a voice like a old man.

i demand that this marriga stop.

a never seed such a time in al yare life like thay wos thair. al the women screamed an the gurl wat was gone 2 b marrid fainted, she nocked over a high planner lamp an it set fire 2 sum papir roses.

then evri 1 yellid fire an bi an bi the engines cum. the minister run out in 2 the street with sum ov the roses wat was on fire an they plade the hose on him. bils brother wanted 2 kill the man who had sed the weddin must stop. bil johnson was afraid to go home aftir.

p. s. the weddin is put off. georgie.

—New York Mercury.

A Bad Break.

Parson Whangdoodle, Baxter of the Thompson Street Blue Light tabernacle made a pastoral call at the flat of Sam Johnsing, the object of the visit being to remonstrate with Johnsing for eating peanuts during divine worship. Sam heard his pastor's voice and hid behind a curtain, while Mrs. Johnsing received the pastor and assured him that Sam had gone up the Hudson on an excursion. Unfortunately the curtain did not quite reach the floor, and some large, generous feet protruded.

"So, you says dat Sam has done gone off on a skursion?" queried the dusky cleric.

"Yes, parson, and he spees for to be gone all day," replied Mrs. Johnsing.

"Well, he so kind and tell Sam when he gits back dat de nex' time he goes on a skursion he had better take his feet erlong wid him," at the same time prodding Sam's feet with his cane until he roared.—Texas Siftings.

A Cripple.

Tramp—I'd like to do something to pay for all this, but I'm a cripple, mum.

Housekeeper—You don't look it. What's the matter.

Tramp—Writer's cramp, mum. I've been keepin a list of all th' people wot offered me work, mum.—New York Weekly.

A Rumbunctious Pet.

Miss Citygirl (before the accident)—Look, Mamie. That must be a pet lamb. See how it is frisking to meet us. It doesn't seem at all afraid.—Harper's Bazar.

Which Is a Reflection.

Jones (to intoxicated friend)—Good heavens, man, here's your wife! Let's turn back.

His Friend—No (hic). She'll never see us. She's looking at her reflection in the windows to she if her hat's (hic) on straight.—Vogue.

No Accidents.

"How'd the barbecue come off?"

"Jes' middlin."

"Any accidents?"

"No; three men killed in a row, an two more dropped for pastime, but no accidents."—Atlanta Constitution.

Bad Luck at Poker.

Xantippe (as her spouse returns to his home)—Socrates, there is a flush on your cheeks!

The Philosopher—Just my blame luck! An I didn't have a flush in my hands all evenin.—Chicago Record.

City Clerk Shanklin received a telegram yesterday from G. P. Johannesen of Bloomfield, Ia., asking whether George Aldridge, deceased, has a family living here. Who knows anything about this?

MUNICIPAL MONEY.

A NOVEL PLAN TO INCREASE CIRCULATION.

A Correspondent Suggests That the City Should Issue Paper Money.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—As a means of relieving the present financial stringency in Fresno let me suggest an idea which appears at first glance quite feasible. It is a well known fact that our sewer system will bear considerable expansion; lots upon which to build a new engine house west of the railroad are needed, as is also the new engine house, and a house for the chemical apparatus, which can also be used as police headquarters, is needed in the business part of the city.

But perhaps I am getting the cart before the horse telling how to get the money into circulation before we have the money. Suppose the city of Fresno should issue $100,000 worth of paper money independent of the national government, national banks or any other public or private corporation. Can she do it? The will of the people is supreme, and in our humble opinion if the citizens of Fresno vote to issue $100,000 worth of scrip or paper bills there is no law to prevent it.

This currency could be made redeemable in gold or in lawful money of the United States after two years, a certain per cent of the tax levy being set aside annually for that purpose. The object of this issue would be simply to increase the volume of currency in this locality, and we have every reason to believe that it would pass at its face value in the channels of trade without question from any quarter, unless it be those directly interested in national banks.

This idea may be a little in advance of the times, but if the present administration does not take a tack on financial matters pretty soon the people outside of Wall street have got to cast about for themselves, even to the extent of going into the currency business as states, counties and communities. SCRIBE.

PERSONALS.

R. C. Thorn is here from Kings river.

L. Heilbron of Wildflower spent yesterday in Fresno.

H. S. Jewell of Tacoma is spending a few days in Fresno.

W. I. Davis and wife were down from Herndon yesterday.

Miss Mamie Anderson has returned from a visit to friends in Selma.

H. L. Musick and wife and Miss Ida Musick came down from the lumber camps yesterday.

Mrs. George L. Warlow and children are expected home today from a visit to the World's Fair.

Mrs. A. P. Hoyt and children have come from Visalia to Fresno, where they will hereafter live.

C. T. Cearley and family are home again. They spent a delightful vacation at Pine Ridge.

W. S. Lane and family returned Friday from Pine Ridge, where they have been for six weeks.

William Reed, of the Lottie K mine, was in the city yesterday and reports the mines as looking favorable.

G. P. Cummings and family have returned from Pine Ridge, where they have been outing for a season.

Angus Clark, Miss Sadie Clark and Miss Lela Ryan have returned from a pleasant sojourn at Pine Ridge.

W. R. Mills left this morning for Oklahoma. He will come back to Fresno when the spirit moves him.

City Assessor C. C. Elliott will leave Monday night for a trip east. He will visit his old home in Yazoo City, Miss., and also take in the World's Fair.

F. T. Hilton, the blacksmith, and A. H. Brown, carpenter, left last night for Kings river. They will watch for carp to crawl out upon the shore and Hilton will put tongs upon them while Brown will square the size for stories next week.

The Yearly Income of a President.

There is a general idea that the president's salary of $50,000 a year is all that he receives, and that, when compared with the salaries paid the sovereigns of Europe, the sum is not enough. This is a mistake. In addition to his salary, the president receives $36,064 to pay the salaries of his clerks and subordinates. His private secretary has $3,250; his assistant secretary, $2,250; the stenographer gets $1,800; each of five messengers, $1,200; the steward, $1,800; each of the two doorkeepers, $1,200, while other employees are paid in proportion down to the man who takes care of the fires, who receives $864.

In addition $8,040 are allowed for incidentals, such as stationery and carpets: $12,500 for repairs and refurnishing; $2,500 for fuel; $1,000 for the greenhouse, and $15,000 for the stable, gas and other incidentals. In all the president and his house cost the country more than $125,000.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Queen as a Gardener.

In former days the queen herself was fond of gardening. Each of her children had a little plot of ground to cultivate, and these tiny gardens are even now kept up carefully, just as the children left them. The queen was one day tending her flowers at Osborne with watering pot and rake in hand, when Mario, the great tenor, came along. He was on his way to sing in the palace at the command of the queen, and being delighted with the garden had sent his carriage ahead and was walking alone. Suddenly he came upon the lady with the watering pot. "Would you be so good as to direct me to the apartments of the queen?" he asked. "What can you want there?" said the lady. "I want the queen because I am Mario and am to sing for her." "Vous voila arrive. I am the queen," was the reply. Mario was her slave from that hour.—New York Sun.

Garbage Turned Into Light.

The introduction of garbage destructors is already working a revolution in municipal management in many cities. It has taken some little time to enable people to realize that not only need the refuse of towns and cities be not wasted, but that it can actually be turned into a source of very considerable profit. A destructor in the town of Wolves, England, generates heat for an electric plant capable of lighting the town hall, market, free library, technical schools and part of the street lamps.—New York Telegram.

The Pilgrim's Jewelry.

If the new year at Pilgrim, which was built to defend America's ship, fails to win, it will not be for lack of attention to the regular sea dog superstitions. A ring from Mr. Stewart, a moonstone scarf pin from the captain and various odds and ends have been deposited at the heel of the mast for good luck.

A Cheap Lot of Old Stocks.

At the auction sale, the other day, of the personal property of the late Governor Hale of New Hampshire, stocks having a par value of $2,700,000 and promissory notes with a face value of $57,000 were sold to the highest bidder for less than $7.—New York Tribune.

Spoiling the Romance.

"It is very well," said a leading actress, "to have nice, sentimental parts, to be cast away in a boat and come in for a share of the enthusiasm created by the great 'scenic effects,' but just consider when the scene is called for again and again, and you are kept rocking like mad for a good 20 minutes. It isn't so attractive then, to say nothing of being obliged to take a call absolutely green with seasickness, and then run down stairs to 'change' when you can't even see straight. It is like making a nightly 'fall' all through the country, on all sorts of rugs, chiefly for ones, that are full of dust and the hair of which flies awfully. It isn't so pleasant to lie there while the scene is being finished by the other actors, and you in a 'dead faint' strangle yourself to keep from coughing.

"Or take the scene in Nero where you lie on the couch, and Nero pushes you off on the floor. To a certain extent you can make yourself fall comfortably, but if you don't, if your arms get twisted under you, or your neck is bent, you have to stand it and lie there 'dead' through a long scene. An actress who played the part told me that one night Nero forgot to push her off the couch, and there she was in a frightfully uncomfortable position, almost dead, and so far on the couch that she couldn't make herself fall off even if she would have dared to risk interrupting the scene. The dear people in the audience do not think of these things that are part of the work of pleasing them."—Boston Transcript.

Education and Long Life.

It is a common belief that education wears out the body and invigorates the mind. Also that nervous diseases are more common among civilized nations than among the savages, because the latter without education are able to attain and maintain physical perfection. It is claimed by myself, as well as other investigators, that the educated man, the man who studies most, while not physically strong, is yet not weak and is much more able to withstand a given period of nervous tension than is the man with the excellent physique and the moderate comprehension. In fact the intelligent mind may be physically sick all through life and yet live on in this misery to a good old age, while the strong physique breaks down early, and having no mental or nervous acumen dies very quickly and only at a moderate age.

Among the lowest African tribes, currently supposed to be almost devoid of nerves, nervous diseases are very common. In fact, entire tribes are mere wrecks and only live a little time. It is safe to say that with the advent of civilization these tribes would regain physical strength. My best study has been given to the prominent educators of the world, most of whom I find physically weak, but living on and doing work daily that would kill the ordinary laborer in less than three years.—Interview in St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

A Disastrous Appearance.

Nat Goodwin says that he was scared almost to death during his first appearance, and the story that he tells certainly gives color to that assertion.

"In 1873," he said, "I signed for the season to appear in juvenile roles at the Providence Opera House. In a melodrama called 'The Hottie' I was cast for the part of the horrid young villain who is forcing his unwelcome attention on the good young heroine. I thought I was right in it until I made my first speech, and then I discovered my mistake. In the first act I am supposed to suddenly come upon the heroine alone, and I deliver this line: 'So, I have you again, my sweet beauty! Why do you avoid me thus?' I had not more than delivered that line when the girl turned on me and let out an unearthly screech that scared me to death. It shook every line out of my head, and I stood as if I had been suddenly attacked with lockjaw. The heroine was quick to see my plight, however, and she went right on with the play, repeating my lines and then her own. As soon as I saw a chance I made a bolt for the stage door, and with all my makeup on took the next train back to Boston."—New York World.

The Extinct Northern "Sea Cow."

In the year 1754 the Behring explorers discovered gigantic species of rytina, or "northern sea cow." These enormous manatees were similar in general habits to those of the South American coast and were from 20 to 30 feet in length and from 10 to 20 feet in girth. They were very stupid, harmless beasts, and lived by browsing on seaweeds and other marine growths near the land. The sailors were not slow in finding out that a sea cow steak beat seal meat "all hollow." From 1754 until 1768 they were the principle food of the sailors and explorers on our western coast. This being the case, it is not at all surprising that the northern sea cow, never a very numerous species, should become extinct in the short space of 14 years. The last of the giant manatees was killed in September, 1768, a few months less than 14 years after the discovery of the first one.—St. Louis Republic.

Two Things That Scare a Negro.

Two seemingly harmless things excite the fear of the southern negro. One is the cracking of the finger joints; the other is to be stepped over as he lies prone upon the ground. The cracking of the finger joints seems to suggest to the negro imagination the rattling of a skeleton's bones, while to be stepped over is regarded as likely to bring bad luck to grown folks and to check the growth of children. A half grown negro boy will sternly command a playfellow who has stepped over his body to step back, in order that the spell may be removed.—New York Sun.

The Customer Ate Crackers.

"Will you please have these biscuits warmed for me?" asked a patron of a Sixth street restaurant of a waiter one night last week. "Very sorry, sir, but the cook is taking a nap, and I'm not allowed to open the oven doors," replied the knight of the tray. The customer ate crackers.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough, cold or any trouble with throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for consumption, coughs and colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be paid back. Sufferers from la grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself just how good a thing it is. Webster Bros. City Drug Store, corner K and Mariposa street.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, was troubled with neuralgia and rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Edward Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight years' standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O., had five large fever sores on his leg, doctors said that he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Webster Bros, City Drug Store, corner K and Mariposa streets.

A PRECIOUS PAIR.

JAMES AND WEAVER REFUSE TO TESTIFY.

Marion Childers' Examination Abruptly Terminated Yesterday. He Is Dismissed.

W. S. James followed the example of Walter Weaver yesterday morning in Justice Austin's court and refused to testify against Marion Childers, whose preliminary examination on the charge of having robbed the Sleighs was to have been concluded.

Weaver and James were the chief witnesses of the prosecution, in fact it was an alleged confession of theirs that led to Childers' arrest. It is stated that Weaver said Childers had told him he was one of the men who robbed the Sleighs and described to Weaver the manner in which he did it, which agreed with the accounts published the day after the robbery. As for James, he is said to have confessed he was Childers' accomplice in the crime.

The testimony of Mr. and Mrs. Sleigh last Thursday merely went into the particulars of the robbery, and did not connect Childers with it in any way. Weaver was then put on the stand, but to the surprise of the prosecution refused to answer any question on the ground that it might incriminate him. The examination was then continued till yesterday morning, to give the prosecution further time.

Then came a second surprise for the prosecution, for James also refused to speak, having been advised to remain silent by his attorney. There was nothing left Assistant District Attorney Show but to submit the case on the evidence already adduced, and as it did not point to the guilt of Childers the charge against him was dismissed.

LUCCA ZENOVITCH.

His Death Attributed to Natural Causes.

An inquest was held yesterday on the body of Lucca Zenovitch, whose sudden death was chronicled in Sunday's REPUBLICAN.

The circumstances attending his death were detailed in evidence by E. Carrico and Stephen N. Mitrovich before the coroner and a jury.

Zenovitch had been picking figs on the John W. Pew place in Nevada colony for Mitrovich, who has his headquarters at E. Kennedy's vineyard.

He had been in good health and spirits at noon, and went back to Pew's to work. When found he had wandered about a quarter of a mile in the opposite direction from Kennedy's, and was unable to talk.

He was plied with camphor and restoratives, but soon became insensible and died. The jury brought in a verdict of death from natural causes.

Zenovitch was between 40 and 45 years of age and in his earlier days had been quite ambitious and had something of a romantic career which changed him very much and it is thought to some degree to have impaired his mind.

It is said that he became engaged to a Jewess in San Francisco whose wealthy father opposed the match. They were married, however, and soon after the father had him arrested on a charge of insanity.

He was discharged on examination. He sued for damages, but claimed that his attorney was corrupted by the defendant and lost him the case.

Another instance of his impetuous temperament is given in connection with an affair that took place in the Slavonian Illirian Mutual Benevolent Society in San Francisco about eight years ago.

There was some sort of a celebration on foot and the Austrian flag was unfurled in the lodge room. Zenovitch insisted that it had no place there and that the American flag was the proper emblem.

He therefore tore it down, and having cut it to pieces threw it out of the window. This resulted in a row and Zenovitch had to draw a pistol to prevent his fellows from thumping him. The affair created something of a sensation at the time.

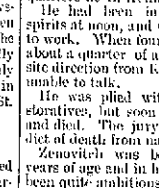
A HIGH SCHOOL GIRL

Asks That the Opening of Schools Be Delayed.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN.—Will you please allow me a little space in your paper to say a few words to the public?

I would like to hear through the paper what the people of Fresno think of the idea of getting up a petition asking the Board of Education to put off the opening of school for another month to enable the school girls to work that length of time in the packing houses.

Many, indeed a great many, who had plenty last year are reduced to this necessity on account of the hard times, and really need this work to enable them to buy books and clothing for school. Will the school girls give their opinions, too? A HIGH SCHOOL GIRL.



CLOSE CALL!

"I had a terrible pain at my heart which fluttered incessantly. Had no appetite and could not sleep. Had to sit up in bed to breathe. There was a feeling of oppression about my heart, and I could not sweep a room without resting. Had been treated by physicians and taken medicines without effect until I used Dr. Miles' New Heart Cure, which completely cured me." Mrs. H. E. Sturr, Pottsville, Pa.

New Heart Cure is sold by all druggists on a *positive guarantee*, or sent by Dr. Miles Medical Co., Elkhart, Ind., $1 a bottle, 6 for $5. Contains no opiates. Dr. Miles' Pills, 50 doses 25 cents. Free book at druggists or by mail.

For sale by Webster Bros., corner of Mariposa and K streets.

There are many signs up, yet

There is but One Regular Steam Dyeing and Cleaning Works in Fresno

And that is at 1127 I street.

Satisfaction guaranteed in every respect. Prices very reasonable. Work delivered free. Country orders solicited; express paid one way.

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'TWAS NOT A TEMBLOR.

But Merely a Tramp Getting His Deserts.

Did you think you felt an earthquake shock Sunday morning? If you did it was a mistake, for it was a human cyclone in Fisher's addition.

A. M. Bradley is a civil engineer, and in all his dealings with friends is civil and gentlemanly. He lives in the above addition, has a fine home, an excellent wife and a sweet little daughter 6 years of age.

For several days there has been a burly tramp lounging around in the neighborhood and sleeping beneath convenient shade trees. Sunday morning Mr. Bradley went to his barn to attend to his horse and when arriving there found a party of two therein, consisting of the aforesaid tramp and his little daughter, the latter sitting upon the man's lap.

Mr. Bradley asked the tramp what he was doing with his child upon his dirty lap. The fellow answered that she climbed into it. The child thereupon exclaimed, "I did not papa; he pulled me up there."

Then there was a rustle, a bustle and a hustle. The earth seemed to quake with fear, for here a thing occurred that would meet with every parent's approbation. That tramp found himself punched, mashed and bleeding; and in another half second his filthy carcass was lying in the alley, his life's blood contaminating the little grains of sand.

Mr. Bradley, as a parting warning, said: "If I find you here in five minutes I will kill you." Then, as a serpent, that filthy tramp had strength only to crawl away.

25 DOSES 25¢ THE GREAT MEDICAL TRIAL THE BEST COUGH CURE 25¢ 50¢ & $1.00

SHILOH'S CURE.

Cures Coughs, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Croup promptly; relieves Whooping Cough and Asthma. For Consumption it has no rival; has cured thousands where all others failed; will CURE YOU if taken in time. Sold by Druggists on a guarantee. For Lame Back or Chest, use SHILOH'S PLASTER. 25 cts.

SHILOH'S CATARRH REMEDY.

Have you Catarrh? This remedy is guaranteed to cure you. Price 50cts. Injector free. Sold by Webster Bros., cor. K and Mariposa sts

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Of the latest and most approved designs, the cheapest in construction and operation and the most perfect in working of any now in use. For estimates or particulars apply or address

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We have in our employ an experienced lady assistant. 1027 J st. Telephone No. 123.

A BIG DRIVE

— IN —

School Shoes

50 dozen Child's School Shoes, sizes 8 to 10½, Calf Fox or Pebble Goat, spring heel, worked button hole—

85c

These Shoes are a bargain, and have formerly been sold at $1.25.

50 dozen Misses' School Shoes, same as above, sizes 11 to 2, at—

$1.00

The regular price of these Shoes is $1.50.

Similar reductions in our entire stock of Boots and Shoes.

Ladies' Oxford Ties going at half price.

This sale will continue for 10 days only.

RADIN & KAMP

(Poor Man's Friend)

WHITE FRONT STORES

South I Street, Fresno.

Mail orders promptly attended to.

E. O. MILLER

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Makes a specialty of all kinds of land script; defective title cured, patents secured, and applications made in legal form for state, school and swamp lands.

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Prescriptions and Family Recipes a Specialty.

Perfumes, Sponges, Brushes and all kinds of Toilet Articles in endless variety. Shoulder Braces, Trusses, Etc.

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By sending to this office the name of a new subscriber to either daily or weekly with pay for first month for daily (sixty cents) or three months (seventy-five cents) for weekly.

These books are, either of them, worth many times the price of the paper, but are given away so as to increase the already large circulation of THE FRESNO MORNING REPUBLICAN and FRESNO WEEKLY REPUBLICAN.

The books are well and substantially bound, clearly printed, and are highly useful in the household.

OUR FAMILY PHYSICIAN

Is a standard work, over 100,000 copies having been printed and sold. It was compiled and edited by H. R. Stout, M.D., a physician of more than national reputation. It is a plain, practical and reliable guide to the detection and treatment of all the diseases common to the country. Designed for use by people who have not made the practice of medicine a study or a business and who are not supposed to be familiar with technical phrases and names, but want information stated in plain English. Gives separately with every disease the treatment prescribed by each of the "schools" and full and explicit directions for nursing the sick, preparation of food for the sick, etc.

To know when to go after a doctor is an important thing. Nine times out of ten calling one is a useless expense, while failing to call one at the proper time may cost a life. This book contains 540 pages, bound in cloth, making an ornamental, as well as useful, addition to any library.

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Is a practical and economical guide to cooking, canning, curing and preserving. Including also a chapter on confectionery, showing how to make all kinds of candies, ice cream, etc., by MRS. JANE WARREN.

This book is a standard authority on cooking. It is very tastefully printed and bound in oilcloth.

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THE CITY FATHERS

An Adjourned Meeting Held Last Night.

ENGINE NO. 3 PUT IN COMMISSION

Recommendation of the Board of Delegates of the Fire Department Ignored.

The adjourned meeting of the Board of City Trustees was held yesterday evening at the city hall.

Trustee Herrington acted as chairman in the absence of Chairman Church in Chicago, and Trustees Adams, Craycroft and Spinney answered to roll call.

The matter of selecting paid men for engine company No. 3 was the matter under consideration.

The board of delegates of the fire department recommended William Roberts of San Francisco as engineer, and Guy H. Dusenberry and H. C. Pabst as drivers of engine and hose.

The other applicants were O. P. Johnson, A. C. Crossman, A. B. Ward and A. P. Darling for engineer; J. L. Cronkhite driver of engine, and Charles Baker for driver of hose.

After the reading of these applications Mr. Spinney stated that the trustees were elected upon the understanding that they would favor the employment of local men in the fire department. He did not see why the department should recommend an outsider for engineer, and asked an explanation.

Chief Higgins stated that Mr. Roberts had formerly resided here, and was an expert engineer and machinist. The present condition of affairs is such that a man of his high grade of skill was desirable and that they knew of no one in the city that possessed these combined requirements.

Truman Hart, for the fire department, also stated that some of the engines stood in need of overhauling, and that while there were good engine runners in attendance there was no mechanical engineer to be had here, and therefore there was nothing inconsistent in employing a skilled man from the outside.

He thought the board should duly consider the recommendation of the delegates. Mr. Roberts had agreed to come for the salary offered—the department needed him—and he thought the best interests of the city demanded his engagement.

Mr. Craycroft was in favor of getting a good man, but thought he should be had in the city. He knew of such a man who lived here, had a family, and referred to Mr. Crossman's good work at the Masonic temple fire.

Mr. Spinney did not want the old fight between the board and the firemen renewed, but if the firemen did not recommend some one within the department the board would be justified in going outside. He asked why such a man as Adams had not been selected.

Chief Higgins stated that if the board rejected Roberts he would nominate Adams.

Truman Hart stated that if the engine was to be put in commission for two months only as suggested by one of the trustees, he saw no reason to go to the trouble of organizing. However, he ventured that Mr. Spinney would oppose its discontinuance.

Mr. Spinney declared that he would not vote for Roberts and stated that if the department wanted him to vote for their man they should have named some one else. He argued at some length for home talent when some outsider in the audience made some irrelevant remark about rats when Mr. Spinney declared himself much to the satisfaction of Bart Alford who sat beside his predecessor from the Fifth ward.

Mr. Hart stated that the second choice of the board of delegates for the position was Mr. Adams which was endorsed by a number of delegates present.

The ballot resulted in three votes for O. P. Johnson and one for Crossman.

Before the ballot was declared Chief Higgins asked permission to make a statement before the board, and said that in order to secure harmonious work in the deparment the paid men should be persons agreeable to the unpaid men of the company.

He had been informed by Trustee Spinney that Johnson had made statements which were an insult to every man and officer in the department, and in effect that if the chief or any one else came fooling around him while he was running an engine he would tell them to depart to a region where fire departments are not employed though eminently in demand.

If what Spinney had told him was true, Johnson was not a fit man for the place, and his employment would be the introduction of a discordant element into a now harmonious department.

He was saying that he thought this was not right when Mr. Spinney arose to a point of order, and a few hot words followed about his proposition to "set down on" the fire department.

Mr. Spinney warmed up to the occasion sufficient to express his views in his every day language.

Mr. Craycroft asked for an adjournment to the regular meeting, but it was not granted.

Chief Higgins then stated that his object was merely to call this matter to the attention of the board before the vote had been declared, that they might be informed of the situation and what it meant to the department.

Mr. Herrington understood that the trustees were the appointing power, and that if the fire department was going to run the thing the trustees had as well retire.

Mr. Spinney declared himself again, insisting that the fire department was trying to run the town.

Next a ballot was cast on driver for No. 3, and Guy H. Dusenberry received the four votes. After this H. C. Pabst was elected driver of the hose by acclamation.

Mr. Spinney moved that engine No. 3 go into commission today, which was carried.

A resolution was then passed placing the property and apparatus of No. 3 in charge of S. N. Smith, foreman, with O. P. Johnson as engineer.

A resolution was also passed incorporating engine company No. 3 into the Fresno Fire department and the board adjourned.

DRUGGED AND ROBBED.

A Shrewd Thief Who Prowls for Money.

At an early hour yesterday morning J. B. Hill was robbed at his place, No. 1545 K street.

Mr. Hill became aware that some one was in the room some time before daylight, but was unable to arouse himself.

He states that he felt as if some great danger was impending and was wholly incapable of doing anything.

This morning he found that he had been robbed of about $4 in coin, which had been taken from his vest pocket, but the thief did not disturb his gold watch which was in the same pocket.

Mr. Hill suffered considerable for about three hours, and is thoroughly convinced that he was drugged by the thief.

The Firebaugh Drowning.

The man drowned near Firebaugh bridge Monday afternoon was Juan Era, a Spaniard. He and a companion named Clement Monlat were swimming in the slough. Era went beyond his depth and sank. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of accidental drowning.

Mrs. Maggie Hotaling, mother of H. H. Hotaling, has moved to Fresno with the intention of making her home here.

NATIONAL CREDITS.

A SYSTEM THAT MIGHT GIVE RELIEF.

Loans by the Commonwealth to its Members Advocated.

Editor Republican.—The reasons given for interest all rest upon the excuse of necessity, because it is said no one will loan free. Such argument supposes that loans must forever be by a system of private credits from man to man. Now, as this system of private credits has upheld usury and devoured mankind, it follows, as day follows night, that relief lies in the exact opposite alternative, viz: a system of national credits or loans directly by the people as a commonwealth to its members, practically without interest. All that is necessary to accomplish this is to nationalize money, instead of permitting its control by individuals and corporations, as in all past ages.

This is admitted in the famous "Hazzard Banking Circular," which asserts that labor can be controlled by controlling wages, and that this can be done by controlling the volume of money; and the "Buel Bank Circular" says to bankers: "To restore to circulation the government issue of paper money will be to provide the people with plenty of money, and that will therefore seriously affect your individual profits as bankers and lenders."

The idea that gold and silver only constitute real money is a superstition, powerful and productive of enormous evil to mankind. Gold and silver as commodities have uses aside from coinage, which, if they had not the latter use, would bring them to a price where the total output would be used for utility, ornament and art. In a highly nationalized and co-operative condition of society it is quite evident that these metals would not be used as money.

If under a single roof all employes could find in the establishment for which they worked everything they could wish for, and in addition the employer's check would pass current for everything anywhere in the country, it will be seen at a glance the whole system of payment and exchange in such an establishment would rest upon credits and such checks alone. No private employer occupies this position.

But the people of the nation as a body politic and corporate, as a commonwealth, through their common national treasury agents, can have this system. Nor are they obliged to await a completely nationalized state which by reason of superstition can only be the result of evolution and experience in its development.

Mr. Ellery Anderson of the New York Reform club, having taken the tariff reform bill proposed by that club to Washington for distribution among congressmen, is reported to have said upon April 1, 1893:

"The question, however, which is of immediate moment is the currency question, the settlement of which should be arrived at with all possible haste commensurate with good judgment and its momentous importance. The financial question is immediately pressing upon the people, and they expect and demand relief."

It is indeed of momentous importance and the occasion demands not a mere attempt to patch a worn out and pernicious system of finance, but the erection of a new system, based upon reason and experience, and competent to give genuine relief.

Leo Lexington.

University of California.

Your committee have made a very careful examination of the **ROYAL BAKING POWDER**, and are satisfied that it fulfils all the requirements which the public can make of a baking powder. For purity and care in preparation it equals any in the market, and

Our test shows that it has greater leavening power than any other of which we have any knowledge.

W. B. Rising

Prof. Chemistry, University of California, and State Analyst.

W. T. Wenzell

Prof. Chemistry, College Pharmacy of the University of California.

All other baking powders contain either alum or ammonia.

A TRAIN'S MAD PLUNGE

Through a Frail Railroad Bridge.

THIRTEEN KNOWN TO BE KILLED

While the Injured Will Not Fall Far Short of a Hundred.

Springfield, Mass., August 31.—The Chicago limited express train for Boston broke through a frail iron bridge on the Boston & Albany railroad one and one-half miles east of Chester about 12.30 today, and four Wagner cars were crushed, killing at least thirteen persons, fatally injuring several others, while at least a score are badly hurt.

The wreck is the worst ever known on the road.

The bridge was being strengthened for big locomotives and workmen who were putting on the plates were at dinner when the crash came.

The locomotive passed over the structure, but was smashed, the water tank being thrown a long distance.

The buffet, two sleepers and a dining car were smashed to kindling when they struck the stream twenty feet below. But two day coaches and a smoker in the rear did not leave the track.

There had been thirteen dead bodies taken out at 6 o'clock, and twelve of them been identified.

It is believed there are two more bodies in the ruins.

There are about fifteen seriously injured, and five or six may die.

The train was seven minutes late at Chester and the railroad hands say it was going at the rate of twenty miles an hour when it struck the first spans of bridge.

As the trusses collapsed and fell over to the south the conductor was taking tickets in the day coach, and although thrown violently down escaped serious injury.

There were only a few houses in the vicinity and a man driving by gave the alarm through the village street, and in a few minutes hundreds were on the scene rendering aid to the imprisoned people.

The wounded were soon removed to houses near by and cared for.

Many of those killed were horribly mangled, and ten of these recognizable only by their clothes.

Pitiful scenes were enacted by those who found either friends or loved ones among the dead.

Many narrow escapes were recorded.

HONOLULU.

Uneasy Times Continue to Prevail.

Honolulu, August 24.—There has been considerable excitement here during the past few days. Last Thursday the provisional government was informed that an attempt would be made by the Royalists to overthrow the government.

Admiral S. Merritt was informed and he sent orders on board the United States steamer Boston to have a battalion ready to land on fifteen minutes' notice. The ship was under arms all night.

No demonstration was made by the Royalists, however.

F. M. Hatch, an American, has been elected vice president to succeed W. C. Wilder, resigned.

The new military bill has passed. It provides for twelve companies of volunteers, who shall be under command of the president.

On August 22d the office of the American consul was broken into and the official papers overhauled. Royalists are charged with the deed.

THE HOY INQUEST.

County Hospital Officials Exonerated From Blame.

The inquest on the body of Peter Hoy, who committed suicide at the county hospital Wednesday evening, was held before Coroner Stephens yesterday.

John Schmidt of Washington colony testified that Hoy had been working for him. Hoy left witness' place on Thursday, intending to go to the hospital. Hoy was a native of Denmark and 31 years of age.

Dr. Maupin, county physician, stated Hoy had come to the hospital last Saturday. He was delirious from time of arrival, and was removed to a separate room and a watch set over him.

Benjamin Williams' testimony shows that Hoy contemplated self destruction. Hoy asked him for a razor, but witness told him he had none. On Tuesday morning Hoy jumped from his bed and tried to throw himself over the bannisters but was prevented by Williams.

R. L. Rader, Dr. Maupin's assistant, stated that Hoy in a fit of delirium tried to jump from a window, and he therefore locked him up in a separate room. Hoy asked for morphine, strychnine or a knife, with which to kill himself. Upon this Rader searched the cell closely to remove everything with which the patient might do injury to himself.

The testimony of the remaining witnesses referred to the discovery of the suicide. Hoy was found hanging under the bed, the end of the rope being fastened to a rod. The rope was made of two or three laundry tags, a leather shoestring and two short pieces of cord from the bed springs.

The jury brought in a verdict of strangulation self inflicted during a fit of temporary aberration, and exonerated the hospital officials from all blame.

Hoy's body has been embalmed, to await the orders of his brother in Sanger.

Out of Jars.

The following donations were made yesterday to the Fresno county exhibit for the Midwinter Fair.

C. H. Norris, Fowler, Beurre Hardy pears, Benjamin Dore, West Park, box of Ben Dore seedling cling peaches; William Brooks, Oleander, winter seckle pears.

The commission is out of jars and will not receive any until Friday, therefore they cannot handle any fruit until the jars arrive. After that day donations will be taken care of as fast as they come in.

The Scientific Side.

Young Lady—Why do I get so nervous when I play before an audience?

Professor von Thumpp—Sympathy and magnetism, my tear young lady. Mind acting on mind, you know.

"I don't see how."

"Eet ees very simple of explanation. De nervousness and restlessness and weariness off de company affects yourselfs."—New York Weekly.

Corrected.

Napoleon one day searching for a book in the library at Malmaison discovered it at last on a shelf somewhat above his reach. Marechal Moncey, one of the tallest men in the army, who chanced to be present, stepped forward, saying: "Allow me, sire. I am higher than your majesty." "Longer, longer, you mean, marechal," said the emperor, with a frown.—Revue de Famille.

A. A. Smith of Kingsburg was in the city yesterday.

STATE OF TRADE.

Hobbs & Parsons' Market Review of the Week.

Since our last review trade has shown a little improvement, although there has been a decline in some articles, but on the whole shows an increase of business over last week.

Dried Fruits—Apricots have nearly all been shipped out. There are a few remaining lots, however, among the farmers. These are sought after very earnestly and in some instances are bought at a quarter above our quoted price. Peaches show a little more life than the previous week. Several cars have been bought, but only a few shipped. Shippers are waiting for the reduced rates which take place after September 1st. Nectarines are still very dull and very few of the buyers want them; and the same with dried pears.

Fresh Fruits—There are coming to hand freely, and in many cases are sold at most any figure the buyer may name. Apples are not in heavy supply, but demands are light, consequently prices rule low. Watermelons and cantaloupes move very slowly. Tomatoes still further reduced in price.

Honey is abundant and demands moderate. Stocks weak.

Poultry—Choice hens remain firm at prices quoted; small increase and in slight demand; prices weak. Eggs have made another advance since our last quotation and are still firm at the present quotation.

Potatoes have met with no particular change except a little poorer in quality. It is very hard to find a good potato raised in this valley; will soon have to look to the coast for our supply.

Hay and Grain—Wheat has made another decline and still with very moderate demands. Barley weak at prices quoted. Hay supply is heavy and sellers find it very hard to dispose of what they offer each day.

We offer the following quotations:

Dried Fruits—Apricots 7c; peaches 5¼c; choice 5½c; nectarines, white, 4½@4¾c; yellow 4c; red 3½@4c; pears, Bartlett, 3½@4c.

Fresh Fruit—Peaches 35@40c per 40 lb. box; Bartlett pears 1c lb; prunes, Hungarian, 45@60c per box; silver 40@50c; French prunes 50c; apples 1@1¼c per lb; nectarines 35@40c per box.

Vegetables—Scarce and poor in quality. Potatoes 50@75c per sack for local; coast $1@1.25 per 100 lbs; tomatoes 20@30c per box; cabbage 1@1½c per lb; watermelons 25@50c per doz; muskmelons 30@40c per doz.

Honey — Comb 60@70c per crate; strained 3@3½c.

Poultry—Hens $4.50@4.75; broilers, large, $3@3.50; small $2@2.50; eggs 20@22½c per doz.

Grain—Wheat 70@75c per cwt; barley 55@57½c.

Hay — Alfalfa $3.50@4.50 per ton; wheat $7@8 per ton; baled hay $1.50@2.50.

We beg to say to the readers of these quotations that we are ready to buy in any quantity all articles herein named. We especially ask all those having dried fruit for sale to call and get our prices, as we are handling large quantities and have an extensive trade for the same.

Hobbs & Parsons.

A VICIOUS BLAZE.

THE DEXTER STABLES GO UP IN SMOKE.

The Fire Department Does Some Prompt and Excellent Work.

Just before 8 o'clock last night a fire alarm was sounded for a fire at the Dexter stables on the corner of I and Inyo streets, and the department responded promptly.

The fire caught in some hay at the alley, and was noticed by some persons in the neighborhood soon after it had been started, and an alarm was given.

J. R. McKay, the blacksmith, and William O'Donnell were sitting in front of the stable at the time, and ran with buckets to put it out.

By the time they reached the rear of the building the flames had run up into the loose hay in the loft, and they then got out as many of the horses as possible.

In doing this both of them got their hands burned—McKay's badly so—and at last were compelled to flee for their lives.

When the fire department arrived the entire building, 50x140—was a mass of flames from end to end, and adjacent buildings were in jeopardy.

The firemen deserve great credit for the work done, for within ten minutes after they turned a stream on they had the fire under control.

Five horses are known to have been burned to death, and several fine animals are so badly injured that they will probably have to be destroyed.

The building was owned by J. N. and N. E. Qualls. It was valued at $4000, and was insured for about $1000.

It was occupied by J. P. Noble, who lost about $800 in robes, harness, vehicles, etc., and his fine road mare valued at $500, is hopelessly injured.

He also lost a gold watch and chain valued at $125, and all of his books of account on which were charges to the amount of over $400. He carried no insurance.

Other losers were James Barling, two horses and wagon, $200; William Fahey, phaeton, etc., $500; Rev. J. H. Collins, phaeton, etc., $200; Mr. Parker; of Dorsey & Parker, buggy, etc., $75; John Graupmann, harness, $25.

The team of D. W. Parkhurst of Fowler, had been put up about a half hour before. One horse was badly burned, but the rest of the establishment was saved.

Mr. Lake also lost a horse and other property, amounting to less than $75.

It was the quickest fire ever seen in Fresno as well as one of the hottest. The air was filled with flame, smoke and flying shingles on fire.

A SECOND ALARM.

Exactly at midnight a second alarm came in, and the weary firemen, who had no moment to rest, turned out and made another hot run.

This time the fire was in a barn on the corner of I and Mono. Evidently the flaming cinders of the first fire had been carried there and had smouldered in a dry pile of manure.

From this it had traveled to the barn and was making some headway when the alarm was given. The chemical put this out in short order, and saved the other engines from hooking on to the hydrants.

Miss Ellazena Byxbee has returned to make Fresno her home, having graduated with high honors at the Conservatory of Music at San Jose.

J. E. Dealey, whose father-in-law died suddenly at Reno, Nevada, recently while looking into the coffin of his grand child, writes from that point that his daughter's little child died last Saturday. Mr. Dealy will return here as soon as possible.

Judge Holmes was narrating in a judicial way of the number of fish caught by himself and Major Nelson at Trimmers Springs yesterday morning when a young couple suddenly appeared and announced that they wished to be married. The Judge became confused, dropped his spectacles, blushed and got hold of the wrong form and mixed up the ceremony until one couldn't tell whether it was the litany or a sentence of capital punishment. However the groom seemed to view it in the light of capital punishment.

A SILVER COUP D'ETAT

Gold Bug Representatives Surprised

AT A FLANK MOVEMENT

Senator Wolcott Stands Not With the Policy of the Administration.

Washington, August 31.—The silver men stole a march on their opponents in the house today and gained a victory which makes it impossible for the gold men to impede consideration of any bimetallic or financial legislation that may be reported by the committee on coinage, weights and measures and banking and currency during the coming session.

A time honored custom in the house has been to make the reports of the committee on appropriations and ways and means privileged matters at all times, and when the new rules were being considered today Springer, chairman of the committee on banking and currency suddenly sprung an amendment extending the same favoritism to the committee on banking and currency.

Kilgour immediately followed with an amendment also including the committee on coinage, and although these amendments were sharply opposed at last they were adopted by a vote of 133 to 95, and the original rule as amended was adopted by a vote of nearly two to one.

Not until it was all over did the members of the house generally realize the immense victory gained by the bimetallists. Under the rule the committee on coinage can report a bill at any time and force its consideration by the house, and the committee on banking and currency will enjoy some facilities for forcing its measures to a vote in the house.

Incidentally also, the house by the adoption of these amendments has broken away from the leadership of the committee on rules presided over by Speaker Crisp, and declared that it shall no longer be in the power of that committee to determine whether free coinage bills shall be accorded consideration, or whether the attention of the house shall be directed to other legislation.

Wolcott Talks.

Washington, August 31.—In the senate today Wolcott of Colorado in a speech on the Wilson repeal bill, said it was unfortunate that the financial panic was not accompanied by the widespread religious revival which invariably, it was said, follows panics. The ready and complete change of heart on the financial question which has been witnessed in the senate chamber, gave evidence that it was a time when men were especially open to conviction, and the administration, with its petty spoils and patronage, had been able to make many converts. What might we not hope if the assurances of future happiness were not for four short years, but for eternity.

The misfortune under which the silver men suffered was that the administration conversion came first. There was no criticism to be made respecting the policy of the administration. Criticism on the secretary of the treasury was also misplaced because he was also a member of the President's household and committed to his policy. Nor was the President open to strictures because of his message, for he had always been a consistent and persistent opponent of silver coinage. The West knew last year that whoever was elected its reliance must be placed in congress, which had more than once risen above the personal wishes of the executive. The friends of silver, he said, were not carried away by such utterances as those of Hill, whose speech would be as logical if made against silver and in favor of unconditional repeal.

HUNDREDS KILLED

BY THE LATE STORM ON THE COAST.

The Loss to Property Will Reach Into the Millions—600 Killed.

Columbia, August 31.—Accounts continue to come in of the general havoc wrought by Sunday's storm. Mr. Robinson of Harrison, says that from Bischoff's place on Edisto river to Jacksonboro, it is reported that all the negroes on the lowlands were drowned, in all about 100 men, women and children.

The survivors relate terrible experiences, and furthermore state that all the dwellings were totally destroyed and the place in abject desolation.

At Walterboro many houses were completely washed from their foundations and into the streets, all rice fields were overflowed, and crops to the value of 50 per cent destroyed.

Reports of loss of life and destruction of property in Port Royal, Beaufort and the Sea islands are fearful, the death roll already aggregating thirty odd persons.

Hundreds Killed.

Augusta, Ga., August 31.—A special from Beaufort says: Over 300 dead bodies have been found on the islands about Beaufort and Port Royal.

Over $2,000,000 worth of property have been wrecked near the same points, both the direct result of the severe storms which swept along the Atlantic coast Sunday night.

Every one of the fifteen or twenty islands lying around Port Royal and Beaufort are in mourning, for those who are at all posted about the country and habits of the people in the storm visited sections are confident in their prediction that the death roll will run as high as 500, and some of the best people in this section of the state even place the loss at more than 1000.

There has not been an hour since Monday morning that a dead body had not been found at some point on the island. As the waters recede and people more deeper into the wreckage gathered by the storm ghastly remains are uncovered.

Reliable computation late tonight places the dead at 600.

Seven thousand negroes who have been driven to Port Royal by the storm are starving. They are so destitute that they have resorted to fighting among themselves for food, and several have been killed in their fight for provisions.

The negroes are getting more and more daring in the struggle to keep their wives and children from starving, and it is difficult to keep the sufferers in subjection.

Now for the Tariff.

Washington, August 31.—It has been decided to commence work on the tariff this session. Chairman Wilson, of the ways and means committee, hopes to have the bill ready for consideration by November.

A NICE GAME.

The Children Enjoyed It, but Their Aunt Found It Rather Tiresome.

The listener does not know whether or not to believe this story, which comes to him from the country about some city children. It sets forth that old Mrs. Hayrick, who lives on a farm, was receiving a visit from her little nephew and niece, Johnny and Mary Peters, from Boston. They played merrily enough out of doors, but presently there came a very stormy day when they were not permitted to play even in the barn. Mrs. Hayrick thought that the children would be hard to amuse, but they announced at once their intention to play "papa and mamma" in the dining room and seemed to enjoy the anticipation of it very much. Their aunt watched them through the kitchen door. They arranged themselves on opposite sides of a small work table whereon Mary had placed some dishes and began to play that they were eating dinner.

"These potatoes are a little raw," said Johnny presently.

"I don't think so," answered Mary airily.

"And now that I've mentioned it the beefsteak is pretty badly overdone," Johnny went on.

"William, how can you!" exclaimed Mary.

"I suppose you think it's good enough for me," said Johnny.

"It's too good, that what's I think, for such a brute!"

"And what put it into your head to mix the bread with vinegar!"

"I didn't."

"Who did, then?"

"You mean, mean thing."

And Mary, setting down a cup with so much violence that her aunt feared it would break, rose and rushed out of the room. Both children seemed to regard the game of "papa and mamma" as very good pastime, but their aunt found it rather tragical.—Boston Transcript.

He Got Away.

The tall, aged, sad looking man ate a bountiful dinner at the restaurant, and then with a check calling for 75 cents made his way to the cashier's desk. He banged down the check with a battered silver dollar and looked sadder than ever.

The cashier picked up the dollar and examined it suspiciously. It had a deep dent on one side, and looked as though it had been plugged. At that moment the customer spoke: "It is very painful for me to part with that dollar. It saved my life once, however, and must do so again. At the siege of Vicksburg I carried it in my vest pocket, and the dent you see there was made by a bullet, which otherwise would have killed me. I have kept it since as a memorial, and it well nigh breaks my heart to let it go, but I must—I have nothing else."

The cashier was plainly interested. "In what year was the siege of Vicksburg?" he asked.

"Sixty-three," said the sad man promptly.

"And this dollar," returned the cashier, "is dated 1877 and is a counterfeit."

The sad man looked annoyed. "Of course it is," he replied. "How could I have an 1877 dollar in 1863 if it wasn't a counterfeit?"

And the cashier was so dumfounded that he passed out a quarter in change and allowed the sad man to escape.—Harper's Magazine.

A Parrot Story.

A lady who had bought a parrot of a bird fancier was shocked afterward to discover that the parrot was addicted to the pernicious habit of "exaggerated colloquialisms." The lady at once took the bird back and complained, requesting him to refund her money. The man refused, saying it was quite easy to cure the parrot. He then told her the next time the parrot offended to "take it out of the cage, grasp it by the tail and swing it violently round her head several times. It was not long before the parrot raised the lady's ire by a string of choice expressions, and the lady proceeded to "take it out" of the bird. After swinging it round her head till she was tired she laid the parrot on the table. The bird got up, and shaking his feathers together quietly remarked:

"By thunder, what a gale!"—Tit-Bits.

Long's Railway Safety Clock.

Peter Long of Greensburg, Pa., is the patentee of one of the most useful railway appliances of the age—a railway signal time clock which accurately indicates the time intervening between the passage of trains. It is mounted similarly to a danger signal, and the engineer can readily tell by simply glancing at the dials the length of time which has elapsed since the preceding train passed that point. The clock runs regularly and indicates the hours and minutes just as an ordinary timepiece does, but an ingenious device and the time marking apparatus throws the minute hand back to 12 at the time of the passing of each train. Then the hand moves forward in the regular way until the next train thunders past, when it is again thrown back to 12.

Should any one train not be followed by another for an hour or a longer period, then the minute hand will stop at 55 minutes and remain there until a passing train again throws it back to 12, where it will again begin its 55 minute journey. The purpose of having the hand stop at 55 minutes is to show that at least that time has clapsed since a train has passed that way, which is amply sufficient to indicate "clear track."—St. Louis Republic.

A Wicked American Abroad.

I was once in a village on the Welsh coast. The Welsh, I have been informed, are a sober people, and so some of them may be. A certain wicked traveler chanced to come that way. According to his own account he had "struck oil" in the western states of America—and, possibly, he had "struck" some peculiar notions too. For a whole week he "stood Sam" at the local hostelry to everybody who chose to come and drink.

For a whole week every soul in the place, to all intents and purposes, was drunk—all the men, many of the women and some of the children. The occasion offered, and they rose to it. They had never before enjoyed themselves so much in their lives—that being their idea of enjoyment. No doubt to this hour many of those amusement seekers look back to that week as being the most amusing week they ever spent.—All the Year Round.

Patience With Eccentricity.

Many of the leading people in English society regarded Thomas Carlyle with a feeling almost akin to reverent delight when he chose to behave like an ignorant boor in their drawing rooms, even taking his seat, it is said, unbidden in the presence of the queen. This generation, however, has little patience with such eccentricities.

It was an English bishop that is still living who, when the historian Freeman had worn out his patience with his rudeness, introduced him to a waiting audience as "the distinguished scholar that so admirably describes and illustrates the savagery of our ancestors."—Youth's Companion.

Proof Enough.

He—What proof have I that you really love me?

She—Proof! Did I not dance with you at the Astorbilt ball?

"Yes, but I don't consider that any proof of affection."

"You would if you knew how badly you dance."—New York Weekly.

Hard Luck.

Jimpson—By George, there goes a fellow with my umbrella.

Pottles—Well, why don't you make him give it up?

Jimpson—Confound it, the man I got it from is right behind him. Just my infernal luck!—Troy Express.

A DESOLATE SCENE.

AN INDIAN VILLAGE DEPOPULATED BY A MAN EATING TIGER.

The Inhabitants of a Native Village Driven From Their Homes by the Ferocious Daring of a Bold and Bloodthirsty Ruler of the Jungles.

As the party of a sahib one Indian evening came down the hillside by the widening path to the jungle village, no sound whatever arose from its few and humble habitations. Nobody came out to make salutation or to offer supplies. No cattle were perceived wandering about, no children, no birds, except indeed many vultures upon the tree in the square and upon the temple roof. The pots in the grain dealer's shop were empty and overturned; a piece of cloth just begun was left with broken threads upon the loom in the next hut. On the other side of the way the chatties at a potter's were tumbled and broken, and a sheet of copper lay at the blacksmith's forge half bent to make some vessel, but precipitately abandoned. Wherever one gazed there were signs of a hasty flight on the part of the inhabitants, who did not seem to have left anybody to represent them.

Yes, there was one silent and melancholy representative, and the sudden appearance of her would have startled the party very much more than it did but for a discovery made by the sahib's ghorawallah—the groom—close by the silent and empty temple. There was a muddy patch there in the square, from which the last of the rainwater had but recently dried up, and in the black slime so left were deeply imprinted the "pugs" of an evidently immense tiger. It was of course evident now to the Englishman and those with him that the striped terror which left those footmarks had given the villagers notice to quit and was somewhere or other near at hand in practical possession of the fee simple of the village.

Desolate beyond expression was the little unpeopled "place" of the hamlet, and the look of the helpless red god staring from his portico upon the huts that he could not protect, and the excitement of the horrible vultures perched on the cotton trees, aware, no doubt, of the deadly secret of the place, for round the corner, by the dyer's shop, where two or three newly stained turban cloths still hung upon walls to dry, they came upon that secret. Across the threshold of a mud hut, evidently dragged off from the broken charpoy on the earthen floor, lay the body of a woman, torn on the delicate brown neck and along the shoulders and breast with long red claw marks. A dead infant, also mangled by a savage bite, lay half concealed under the corpse, the appearance of the bodies showing that they had only been lately killed. No one could doubt what had killed them. The sign manual upon their bodies was surely that of the royal beast who often in this way disputes the right of his human rival in India and roars to scorn the illusion that man is master of created things.

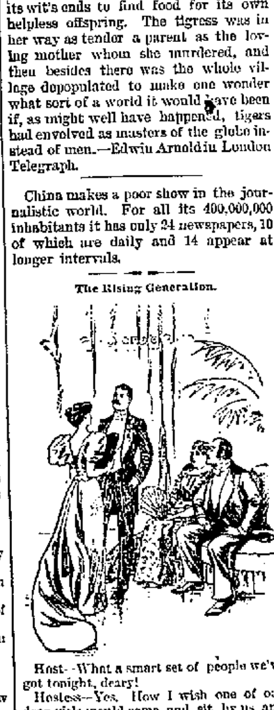
The sahib's party was badly equipped for tiger shooting and passed not without anxiety and the closing up of the three or four servants and coolies through the outskirts of the evicted village. At any moment her ladyship the tigress or his lordship the tiger, who had taken possession of the place, might emerge from a grain store or a cow pen, or even from some milk bush or jowari patch, to ask the travelers what business they had upon the royal property. The Englishman hastily put bullets into both barrels of his shotgun and walked his horse as quickly as his men could follow out of the ill fated gaum.

At its outskirts they were astonished to hear a voice high above their heads which came, as they afterward found, from a young Hindoo low caste man sitting concealed in the branches of a large mango tree from which could be seen both entrances of the village. He had made a rude platform in a fork of the tree and watched on it with the long barrel of a matchlock protruding and by his side an earthen jar of water. They invited him to come down and to tell them the meaning of the extraordinary spectacle they had witnessed. He descended and informed them that for months past his village had been infested and persecuted by a tigress which, after killing cattle and goats, had slain and partly eaten three or four children outside the hamlet and had taken during the past eight or nine days to entering the village at night and carrying off somebody or other sleeping, as the Hindoos do, outside their huts under the verandas. The woman slain that morning with her baby was the wife of the poor matchlock man, and he had perched himself in the tree hoping to avenge her death when the sahib's party passed.

It was too serious a case not to be reported in the proper quarters, and an expedition of practiced tiger shooters was equipped among the officers at the nearest station. The beast was tracked and was killed after receiving 11 bullets, and then it turned out that she had a half grown cub which had lost a limb, and thus the maternal affection of the ferocious parent had driven it to these desperate ways. Indeed the spectacle of that village was full of philosophical suggestiveness. The dead human mother had been slain by reason of the very same instinct which had made her seek in vain to preserve her child from the attack of the tigress, driven to its wit's ends to find food for its own helpless offspring. The tigress was in her way as tender a parent as the loving mother whom she murdered, and then besides there was the whole village depopulated to make one wonder what sort of a world it would have been if, as might well have happened, tigers had envolved as masters of the globe instead of men.—Edwin Arnold in London Telegraph.

China makes a poor show in the journalistic world. For all its 400,000,000 inhabitants it has only 24 newspapers, 10 of which are daily and 14 appear at longer intervals.

The Rising Generation.



Host—What a smart set of people we've got tonight, deary!

Hostess—Yes. How I wish one of our dear girls would come and sit by us and tell us who everybody is.—Punch.

John Wilkoff of Berlin, Ill., is making a brief sojourn in Fresno informing himself concerning its resources.

PERSONALS.

C. K. Kirby of Fowler is in the city.

J. W. Bell was here from Visalia yesterday.

H. C. Smith and wife are here from Sanger.

N. T. Romaine of San Francisco is in the city.

William Fahey has been visiting in Merced.

Levi Garrett of Kingsburg was in town yesterday.

Percy Hall has returned from a visit to Tulare.

Attorney W. D. Tupper is in San Francisco.

E. Henderson has returned from San Francisco.

P. J. McDonald has returned from Pine Ridge.

R. B. Johnson has been in San Francisco the past week.

H. A. Pratt, a Fowler merchant, spent yesterday in Fresno.

W. G. Burnett of Hanford had business in Fresno yesterday.

Will Carswell, Mrs. M. E. Rush and Edith Rush are up from Selma.

Dr. A. J. Pedlar returned from the mountains last night.

M. H. Avery, an Oakland business man, is visiting Fresno.

A. Gartenlaub was in from his vineyard at Clifton yesterday.

Mr. and Mrs. Vosnessensky of St. Petersburg are visiting Fresno.

J. H. Darwin has returned from a business trip to San Francisco.

Miss Arza Ferguson is visiting her father, J. A. Patterson, near Visalia.

T. S. Esrey arrived in Fresno last evening, having spent a delightful vacation.

Mrs. Henry Inglebright and children have returned from a pleasant sojourn at Oakland.

O. L. Everts, who has been rusticating in the mountains for the past few weeks, is in town again.

Lee Hyde and George Powell have returned from a five weeks' sojourn at Jackass Meadows.

M. B. Curtis and wife have returned to their vineyard at Fairview, and are in town every day.

Colonel H. I. Thornton came down from San Francisco last evening to look after his interests.

Mrs. Charles A. Stephens and daughter, who have been visiting relatives in Woodland, have returned home.

Chellis J. Byxbee returned Wednesday from Chicago and other eastern cities, after an absence of two and a half months.

Mark Hutchison returned last evening from San Jose and other coast points. Miss Fannie Dunkin, a cousin, accompanied him.

Major Ward Bradford, who went on a visit to his daughter at Live Oak some weeks ago, has now decided to make that place his home.

Frank L. Montague left yesterday for the east. He will visit his relatives in Lena, Ill., the World's Fair in Chicago, returning to Fresno in about two months.

B. A. Hawkins, Madera county's superintendent of schools, is in Fresno on official business. He is informing himself as to the boundaries of certain new school districts formed prior to the division of the county.

LOCAL BREVITIES.

Tulare county has a 15-year-old boy who weighs nearly 300 pounds.

The red spider, or mite, is doing some damage in Merced orchards.

Alfred Hacker instituted a suit for damages against T. A. Bell in the superior court yesterday.

Senator G. G. Goucher has removed his law office to his old quarters in the Temple Bar building.

The contractors are rapidly cleaning up the grounds about the court house and putting the place in shape.

J. R. McKay, the blacksmith, burned his hands and ears severely while rescuing horses from the Noble stable on Wednesday night.

On Tuesday night the dwelling on the ranch of W. H. Farmer, near Elkhorn, was totally destroyed by fire. Value $1000, partially insured.

The county Midwinter Fair commissioners announce that they now have an abundance of jars and are ready to receive fruit, etc., to put up for the fair.

The squad of regulars patrolling Sequoia park will go into camp at Washburn's ranch, Tulare county, next week, as it is getting too chilly for comfort in the mountains.

The suit of the Southern Pacific Railroad company against the claimants of the reward for the capture of Chris Evans commences next week in the United States court in Los Angeles.

Rev. W. H. Martin will begin a series of sermons next Sunday evening on the distinctive tenets and doctrines of the leading religious faiths, beginning with Catholicism. The series will comprise eight or nine sermons.

SOUTHERN PACIFIC COMPANY

TRAINS LEAVE FRESNO DAILY:

1.25 a.m.—Los Angeles Express—For Santa Barbara, Los Angeles, San Bernardino and Riverside.

2.00 a.m.—Express—For Collis, Mendota, Newman, San Francisco, Sacramento and North.

4.45 a.m.—Fresno Local—For Merced, San Francisco and way points.

5.00 a.m.—Mixed train—Wednesday only, for Sanger Junction, Reedley, Porterville and Poso.

7.30 a.m.—Mixed train, daily except Sunday and Wednesday, for Porterville and way stations.

12.10 p.m.—Express—For Merced, San Francisco, Sacramento, Portland, Ogden and East.

5.30 p.m. Daily—For Sanger Junction, Reedley, Porterville and way stations.

4.50 p.m.—Sunset Route Atlantic Express—For Los Angeles, New Orleans and East.

FRESNO AND POLLASKY

Train 41 leaves Fresno at 10.15 a.m. daily, and arrives at Pollasky at 11.45 a.m.

Train 42 leaves Pollasky at 12.30 p.m. and arrives at Fresno at 2 p.m.

The stations are East Fresno, Barton's Spur, Las Palmas, Egger's Spur, Tarpey's Spur, Clovis, Gordon and Pollasky.

Rich Gray, Gen. Traffic Manager.

T. H. Goodman, Gen. Pass'r Agent.

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Weather Bureau.

Fresno, Aug. 31.—Observation taken at 5 p.m

Temperature	96
Dew Point	45
Humidity per cent	17
Wind, NW, miles per hour	12
Maximum temperature for past 24 hours	98
Minimum temperature for past 24 hours	63
Rainfall past 24 hours, inches	.00
Total rainfall for season, inches	T

Weather Forecast.

San Francisco, August 31.—Official forecast for twenty-four hours ending midnight, September 1.—Northern California—Fair weather; slight changes in temperature Friday; westerly winds.

EVENTS.

TO COME.

September 2—Special election—Court House Bonds.

September 4—7.30 p.m.—City Council, Regular meeting.

September 4—McKee Rankin in "The Rivals" at the Barton.

Notice of Assessment.

Collins Canal Company, Fresno, Fresno County, Cal., August 26, 1893.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, AT A meeting of the directors held on the 26th day of August, 1893, an assessment of $1 per share was levied on the capital stock of the corporation, payable immediately to the Secretary at his office, 1152 J street, Fresno.

Any stock upon which this assessment shall remain unpaid on the 21st day of September, 1893, will be delinquent and advertised for sale at public auction, and unless payment is made before will be sold on the 13th day of October, 1893, to pay the delinquent assessment, together with costs of advertising and expenses of sale.

Alex Gordon, Secretary.

Assessment Notice.

THE LIBERTY MILL RACE COMPANY, August 25, 1893, levied assessment No. 9, at $10 per share of capital stock of the company, payable immediately to the Secretary, and to be delinquent September 16, 1893, and if not paid before to be sold at public auction October 16, 1893, to pay the assessment and costs.

Theo. Schilling, Secretary.